McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXIV. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1887. NUMBER 9

McKean County Miner

L. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail via B., N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives at 12:15 p. m. and 5:27 p. m., and leaves at 8:10 a. m., and 2:30 p. m.

Mail via B. B. & K. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. and 5:25 p. m., and leaves at 8:00 a. m. and 4:10 p. m.

Clermont & [illegible] Mail leaves at 12:15 p. m. and arrives at 2:30 p. m.

Kasson Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m., and departs at 1:30 p. m. of same day.

Mails close 30 minutes before leaving time.

Money Orders will not be issued or letters registered between 12 m. and 2:30 p. m.

Office open every Sunday for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

H. A. SPRAGUE, P. M.

Lodge Directory

F. & A. M.

McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

F. W. BROWNELL, W. M.

G. W. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 182, meets every second, fourth and last Tuesday evening of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

WARLEY GIFFORD, M. W.

J. C. [illegible], Recorder.

G. A. R.

Post 117, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

L. ROGERS, Com.

H. L. BURLINGAME, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at Backus Hall.

W. Z. GEORGIA, N. G.

A. F. [illegible], Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in Backus Block.

LEWIS [illegible], Com.

M. R. [illegible], R. K.

Churches.

Methodist.—W. M. [illegible], pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Sunday. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. S. S. Teacher's meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

Baptist.—A. H. [illegible], pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7. Covenant meetings Saturday before the first Sunday in every month. Lord's Supper every two months. All are welcome.

Episcopal.—J. Hinton McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Additional services at [illegible] m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:00 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—J. J. Gallagher, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—A. T. Palmer.
Council—A. D. Burdick, Chas. Kruger, S. J. Gifford, Chris Shuyer, M. L. Armstrong and L. Rogers.
Justices—G. M. Smith, P. Ford.
Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—J. C. Backus, E. L. Keenan, R. L. Wilson, Carl Sasse, D. C. Young and David Sterrett.
Collector—B. L. Knapp.
Assessor—G. M. Smith.
Auditors—T. F. Richmond, John Forrest, W. Z. Georgia.
Judge of Election—N. T. Waller.
Inspectors—N. D. Kamer and T. V. Powell.

Official Directory

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport, Potter Co.
Member of Congress—W. W. Brown, Bradford.
State Senator—L. Emery, Jr., Bradford.
Member of Assembly—F. S. Johnson, Bradford.
District Attorney—Ernest Koester, Smethport.
Sheriff—A. F. Banhon, Smethport.
Prothonotary—J. M. McElroy, Smethport.
County Treasurer—J. R. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Commissioners—W. D. Gallup, Smethport; E. N. Kies, Eldred; A. Really, Smethport.
Com'rs Clerk—M. D. Greer, Smethport.
Jury Comm'rs—Dayolt Martin, H. S. Sheldon.
Auditors—A. P. Brewer, Thos. Osborn, G. N. Barrows.
Mercantile Appraiser—G. W. King, Smethport.
Coroner—W. T. McCarthy, Bradford.
County School Superintendent—M. O. Campbell, Smethport.
Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday in December.

STATE.

Governor—James A. Beaver.
Lieutenant Governor—Wm. T. Davies.
Auditor General—Jerome B. Niles.
State Treasurer—M. S. Quay.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—J. Simpson Africa.

HOTELS.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ELDRED, PA.,
Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. Railroad Depot.
On the European Plan.

Newly refitted and refurnished. First-class Restaurant in connection with the House. Terms reasonable.
Dec. 17, 1886.

HOTEL CHADWICK,
E. V. CHADWICK, - Proprietor,
Larrabee, Pa.

At the junction of the main line of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. with the Clermont Branch. The house is entirely new, from cellar to garret, and the furniture and beds are all new and of the most improved pattern. The table and bar are supplied with the best the market affords. Terms reasonable.

Chautauqua House

Main street, Smethport, Pa., H. B. Vincent, Proprietor.

This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1886.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a, R. F. Wright, Proprietor.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Grand Central Hotel,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa., F. N. Taylor, Proprietor.

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

BUCKTAIL HOTEL.

Kane, Pa. S. R. Looker, Proprietor.

Remodeled and refurnished; and one of the best hotels in McKean County.

Exchange Hotel,

Near McKean and Buffalo Depot, East Smethport, Pa. J. H. Sowers, Proprietor.

This hotel is newly made and furnished in all respects for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

NOURSE & RICHMOND
—DEALERS IN—
REAL ESTATE!
City Property, Wild and Improved Lands.
Taxes paid and collections made for non-residents.
1203 O St., - Lincoln, Neb.
Dec. 10, 1886-tf.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. JOHN FORREST.
Hamlin & Forrest,
LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Office of the lands of Hamlin & Forrest (formerly Keating & Co.) situated in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

D. STERRETT. ROBERT B. ROSE.
Sterrett & Rose.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS. Office in Backus Block, Smethport, Pa.

JOHN C. BACKUS. SHERIDAN GORTON.
Backus & Gorton,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Office in Backus Block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

E. L. Keenan.
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa. All legal business attended to promptly.

THOS. A. MORRISON. JOHN N. APPLE, Notary Public.
Morrison & Apple.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on first floor of Henry Hamlin's bank building, Main St., Smethport, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Examination and abstracts of land titles, Orphans' Court practice, and collections specialties.

W. H. Chapman & Son.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Oil Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

P. Ford.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office: Moore Block, Church Street, Smethport, Pa.

J. K. Wallace.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bradford, Pa. Claims promptly collected.

H. MCSWEENEY. [illegible] BYLES.
McSweeney & Byles,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Room [illegible] Producer's Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

Geo. A. Sturgeon.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Room 10, Oil Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

M. STONE. A. [illegible]
Stone & Weil.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Hampton Hall, Bradford, Pa.

Mullin & McClure,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner Main and Pine Sts, Bradford, Pa.

James C. Boyce,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND COUNSELOR IN PATENT CAUSES. Office: Room 3, Cor. Main & Webster Sts, Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

E. E. Mayo,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

P. R. Cotter.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eldred, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians.

T. H. Carroll.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Wright House, Main street. Will promptly attend to all calls by day or night.
Smethport, Feb. 22, '87. tf.

S. A. Wells, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at the Drug Store of H. C. Wells, Smethport, Pa.

[illegible]
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in E. B. McCoy's drug store, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman.
SURGEON, Obstetrician and Consulting physician and surgeon. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m., Smethport, Pa.

R. J. Sharp.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office two doors east of Rockwell House, Smethport, Pa.

Dr. EVAN O'NEILL KANE,
Dr. THOMAS L. KANE,
Physicians and Surgeons,
KANE, PA.

MASONIC HALL FURNITURE STORE!
Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this section and county with

FURNITURE!
of all kinds and of
PRICE AND QUALITY
to suit the purchaser.
Undertaking in all its branches.
Full and complete line of
WALL PAPER!
constantly on hand.
Friends and patrons are invited to
CALL AND SEE US
in our new location, and
Look at our Stock
SPECHT & SASSE,
Main St., Smethport, Pa.

C. V. GILLIS,
dealer in
Drugs and Medicines
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE PA.

The Best
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
—IN—
SMETHPORT
I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with
Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.
—ALSO,—
VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.
A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF
FAMILY GROCERIES
AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
A Full Line of
CANNED GOODS
Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.
C. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, - - - Smethport, Pa.

A SHREWD DEVICE.

To dwell at any length on the youth and early struggles of Felix Hailstone would be both an unnecessary and an unkind [illegible]. As the writer of fiction, [illegible], unthrifty, dull, and [illegible] writer of fiction, he claims [illegible], and with the exception of some immediately following [illegible] sentences, this narrative will be [illegible] to him in that capacity.

Possibly his direst enemy could not devise any more fatal gift for a young, aspiring and promising author than sudden succession to half a million of money; but in Mr. Hailstone's case the unexpected possession of a sum but little smaller than that mentioned proved no deadly stumbling block to labor. He was young at the time, and aspiring, but not promising—far from promising—and to him money meant the sole likely or possible means of ever seeing his thoughts in any other garment than that of his own handwriting. A magnificent incentive, therefore, was our friend's half million. He loved the trade of novelist, as no one [illegible] indifferently furnished for it ever did before, and from the days of monetary prosperity, all that which publishers had refused to publish, all that which editors had shuddered at, appeared in what form the author pleased—and he chose the most handsome form—at his own expense. Hailstone rubbed shoulders with all the most popular wares in the market. Such experience as money could buy Felix bought. He interested himself in literary companies, took sub-editorships on decaying journals, lost large sums, and, finally, himself floated an illustrated monthly magazine after a scheme of his own evolution. The word "float," however, as having more than a suggestion of buoyancy or specific lightness about it, must be deemed ill-chosen when treating of any such periodical as "The Torch." The first number of this trifle would have anchored the "Great Eastern" in a gale. Hailstone himself contributed two-thirds of the initial venture, which, thus handicapped, spluttered to the extent of a three-copy circulation and expired.

The ordinary railway novel—with a sensational picture of somebody doing nothing on the outside—was, for a period of ten years, our author's main method of keeping himself before the public, and his next undertaking of importance appears to have been a society journal. Engaging for this a literary man who understood the distribution of prize watches by coupon, the value of puzzles, competitions, and so forth—matters which, in these days when everybody reads, are essential to the existence of a new social weekly—Mr. Hailstone produced, in winter time, on paper, well calculated to light fires, his periodical. It ran till the weather grew warmer, and Felix always reckoned the effort among his successes.

With a bound we now come to the days of the "Shocker"—the "shilling shocker." Our author gloried in this new departure. He burst upon the public with flashes of lightning on his covers; he tempted the elect with insidious titles and enigmatical pictures; he crept into men's hearts by printing every chapter of his lucubrations on paper of a different color; he displayed, in fine, more ingenuity than his best friends had ever credited him with, and some went so far as to foretell that he might yet gain the public ear.

In justice to Mr. Hailstone we may here say, once and for all, that he had admirers, though unfortunately of a class who discounted their approval and admiration. He was a man of wealth, be it remembered, and, as such, gave a vast deal of occupation to that large community of feeble folks who spend their time in devising methods for creeping into rich men's pockets. These people not only found good and much of moral instruction in Felix's works, but generally took the liberty of mentioning it, together with other irrelevant facts. Some of his readers had large families, Hailstone discovered; some, only one arm, some, a stroke, one wrote with the water he washed in because ink could not be purchased without money, one admirer was not far from death, another from starving. Our author's works, on an empty stomach, by the by, might, humanly speaking, have meant [illegible] life.

Mr. Hailstone, however, was blessed with common sense in large quantities, a fact accounting in some measure, possibly, for his lack of success in fiction. He perfectly well knew that his books were [illegible] and determined to break new [illegible] and tempt fortune with something [illegible]. A novel the book should be [illegible] in name only, he decided [illegible] read the coming volume for [illegible] they chose, but, as a [illegible] crystallized epitome of a life [illegible] must live, that Mr. Hailstone was determined. Considering [illegible] questions as to what [illegible] constitute the past, [illegible] matter beyond all [illegible] his plot in the year 1870. Then he read up the period, let his pen dry and lived, for the space of a month, among books other than his own. After which course of study, underlining in ink as another man might, or [illegible], the author wrote twelve hours six days a week, and corrected for the press upon the seventh.

With the production of this ponderous and historically accurate work we bring Felix to the most important period of his whole life, that in which the "Hailstone Competition" first entered his mind and from which this narrative properly has its being.

Mr. Hailstone was 50 years of age, and had written hard upon twice that number of novels, when one day, in his morning newspaper, he chanced to see an advertisement, of which the substance was as follows:

"Three prizes of small value were offered for the longest lists of characters from the fiction of Thackeray. What measure of success attended this speculation is not generally known, but he or she who devised this competition has, without question, a very considerable claim on Mr. Hailstone, and may, indeed, long since have pocketed it."

Felix read and ruminated; then a great thought spread its light over his face, and terrific possibilities entered his mind. Advertisements both bold and subtle he had tried and tried again, but nothing calculated to carry his name all over the world, and certainly nothing in the slightest degree likely to raise universal interest in his writings. Now, however, both these much desired consummations appeared within measurable distance of fulfillment. Substitute, if you please, Mr. Hailstone's name for that of the great novelist already mentioned, enormously increase the sums of money to be offered as prizes, and you see our friend's scheme in a nutshell.

Now, Thackeray has a mere trifle of some 3,000 characters in his works of fiction, but this number sinks into nothingness when compared with Hailstone's creations. From the moment when, at 7 years of age, his youthful mind saturated in nursery fable, little Felix with much inking of fingers, scrawled something which a proud father caused to be printed verbatim, to the days we now treat of, the writer's figments had numerically increased with years; until on the most modest computation some 6,000 of impossibly dull men, women and children owed their existence to his tireless energy and brains.

Mr. Hailstone, his idea once perfected, came to business with the utmost promptitude. During the following month—June, 1885—his announcements appeared wherever the English tongue was spoken. In London he rented an office and engaged a staff competent to deal with the mass of work so big a business would entail. His advertisement itself, as being unique among the curiosities of literature, we here transcribe:

"Felix Hailstone will give the sums of £10,000, £5,000 and £1,000, respectively, for the three most complete lists of characters to be found in his works of fiction. All lists must be at 'The Hailstone Competition Office,' King William street, London, E. C., before 12 p. m. on Dec. 31, 1885.

"Intending competitors would do well to notice the following most important fact:

"Mr. Hailstone's new novels will appear monthly, and will all be included in the competition up to September next. By this arrangement every English speaking nation and colony will enjoy equal chances of success with the United Kingdom.

"Any inquiries or communications addressed to 'The Office,' as above, will receive immediate attention. Bankers, Messrs. Misery & Iron, London.

"There is no entrance fee of any kind."

From the first Mr. Hailstone's undertaking assumed gigantic proportions, and the interest occasioned by his manifesto, as soon as its genuineness and solidity were put beyond question, appeared very considerable indeed.

Ninety-three English publishers were upon our author's track immediately, and double that number of American ones also busied themselves—not with Hailstone, but his writings. Though he made no money in America, however, Felix came fairly well out of much piracy and tribulation; for, amidst reproduction, reviews and reproaches, he was read, and the laws of international copyright, for once, played an author's game in spite of himself.

At home matters fell out differently. Hailstone became a notable man; a good deal was written of him and his books; these latter suddenly acquired extrinsic value, and the English rights of reproducing them were paid for in sums of three figures.

New editions of Hailstone became the order of the day, and hardly a man or woman, though he or she might have no intention of actually participating in the coming contest, but bought one at least of the now celebrated novels.

Then was "The Torch" relighted; then did the "Shockers" pile themselves feet high on the book stalls, and the historic tome extend its ponderous form; for thousands of eager brains were devoting themselves to Hailstone and all his works.

Certain novels—perhaps ten in all—their author refused to republish, thereby giving rise to much excitement, much [illegible] among those who could not procure the works in question, much jubilation among those who did.

Literary papers, amidst their chronicles of rare book finds, imminent sales of scarce publications, and so forth, would contain such items of news as the following:

"Mr. Jones, of Peckham Rye, was fortunate enough on Friday last to discover in a cupboard, unopened for many years, Felix Hailstone's 'Fallen Angel,' a novel of which only thirteen copies are in existence. The prologue has unfortunately been eaten by mice."

Or this:

"Two dustmen, in the exercise of their vocation yesterday afternoon in West Kensington, simultaneously chanced upon Hailstone's 'Tiger Lily' in a place where, at the present sensation period, it might naturally have been expected. The [illegible] came to blows, and now each is said to possess half the book! It parted at page 207."

This novel, we may mention, was exceedingly rare, and the two portions were purchased by a company of ten speculators who formed "The Tiger Lily" with care and success until another copy turned up in Yorkshire.

People got into prison over the Hailstone competition also—a sure sign that the scheme was doing well. Many spurious volumes purporting to be from Hailstone's pen appeared, but there was in these, invariably, some shadow of ability or interest which convicted the authors without need of Felix's own disclaimer. These gentlemen suffered at the hands of Justice, and nature herself was also reported as having victims to the Hailstone competition; but whether a prolonged and severe intercourse with our author's fiction really did on any occasion turn a sane man into a lunatic cannot now be known with truth. Ten thousand pounds is a large sum of money, and men have certainly before now risked the madhouse for less than half of it.

In truth the laurels of fame rested at last on Felix Hailstone's brow. Somebody brought out a new pair of braces, which rendered the domestic button a thing of no further account, and to our novelist was this revolutionary suspender dedicated. Then a biography (with portrait) of Hailstone appeared; and a gentleman, who, it was rumored, would take a prize in the competition, but who ultimately failed to get among the first ten, brought forward a work entitled "Hailstoniana." The "Hailstone Birthday Book" also enjoyed some patronage, and at a theatre, where you went in without cost and then paid for programmes, fresh air and other necessaries, brisk business was reported to be doing with something ponderous and dismal, attributed to Hailstone's early youth.

Meantime our author kept his word to the public; and, amidst all the labors arising from his great undertaking, produced, monthly, a brand new and original novel but not, it need hardly be said, at his own expense. Publishers bid high, and probably never, since the earliest cave man scratched a mark with one bone upon another, attached meaning to that mark and thereby foreshadowed literature, has matter so innately valueless become possessed of greater value. Pages might be devoted to incidents arising out of the "Hailstone Competition;" but as these would weary a dozen readers where they amused one, it will be best to hasten on toward the impending climax.

December waned, and letters began to pour into Felix's office. No lists with fewer than 5,000 names in them stood the smallest chance of ultimate success, and vast numbers were daily destroyed. Tons of waste paper had to be carted away; the wornout clerks demanded an increase of salary and got it; newspapers each morning published the names of those who headed the poll; some sold their interest in the affair to speculators. One competitor, with a total of 6,239, who, on Dec. 23, stood very many points ahead of any other, was offered £9,000 for his chance, but refused to take it; another, whose list had been lost in the post, committed suicide.

With the Australian mail arrived between 500 and 600 letters, but no catalogue among them could show any dangerous numbers; America did far better, however, and a competitor from New York only just missed the third place at the close of the contest. Two hundred London letters came in with a rush upon the last day of all, and a crowd, many thousands strong, saw the old year out beneath the walls of the Hailstone Competition office. Long and patiently they waited, till finally, at 3 o'clock on New Year's morning, with the city bells jangling in their ears, the result was made known to them. A blaze of electric light illuminated the window upon which all eyes had so long been fixed, and upon a huge black board in letters two feet high appeared the following legend:

Mr. T. Jones, London	6,339
Mr. F. Williams, London	6,329
Miss Amy Brown, London	5,814

London had won the competition outright, and the hurricane of cheers which greeted this fact was heard in the stillness of the night by solitary policemen at a distance of miles from the scene of action.

Mr. Hailstone, in whose honor the cheering was renewed, appeared at the window after a short pause and made the following statement:

"Every line," said he, "that I ever remember to have had published has been scored by Messrs. Jones and Williams; but the former, by some extraordinary chance, has come into possession of a fragment that I wrote when an infant, a fragment which my father, the late Felix Hailstone, of Mincing Lane, had printed exactly as it left my childish pen. This fairly comes under the conditions of my original manifesto: it is fiction and written by me."

The biography which robbed Mr. Williams of £10,000 and put that sum into the pocket of Mr. Jones, is worth the trouble of transcribing:

"There was wunce a boy called Jon hoo ran away to c to c koral refes and parms he was dround.

"Felix Hailstone
"aged 7 years."

So ended the Hailstone competition. What it cost its originator and what good it did to him would be too considerable a question for mere passing inquiry. Some people declare that Felix actually made money by his scheme; others, that he lost half his fortune and gained nothing; but Hailstone himself never touched upon this point to us, and, after all, the subject is a purely personal one. Let us leave our author, therefore, in the halcyon hour of success. He was heard to say, not long since, that a fear, almost amounting to a conviction, troubled him. When questioned upon the color of his alarm, he answered that the possibility of some day "writing himself out," of some day finding that he had said all he has got to say, weighed heavily on his mind.

There is something singularly touching, modest and groundless in these apprehensions.—Eden Phillpotts in Belgravia.

Size of the Brain.

The average weight of the brain in men is forty-seven ounces, and in women some four or five ounces less; the human organ being absolutely heavier than that of any of the lower animals except the elephant and the whale, with brains of ten and five pounds respectively. As a rule, mental capacity and the size of the brain quite closely correspond; and it has been observed that a brain weight of less than thirty-two ounces in an adult person is always accompanied by a defective intellect. The rule has its exceptions, however, a notable one being that of Gambetta, the small weight of whose brain, less than forty-four ounces, is attracting the attention of French anthropologists. A contrasting case has recently been furnished in an idiot with a brain of fifty-five ounces.

Familiar great brains are those of Cuvier and Webster, each exceeding 64 ounces; of Dr. Abercrombie, 63 ounces, and of Duypreten, 63 1-2 ounces. Descartes, Raphael and Voltaire had small heads, while that of Napoleon was only slightly above the average, and that of Schiller not at all. The lightest brain on record weighed eight ounces and belonged to an idiot boy, and that of an idiot woman weighed ten ounces. The average brain of Englishmen is 49 ounces; that of Frenchmen a little over 45 ounces; that of Dutch, Italians, Swedes and Lapps comes nearer the English, while the German brain is heavier. In India the weight is from 41 to 44 ounces, in Africa 43, and in America 46.—Arkansaw Traveler.

An Office Seeker's Proboscis.

Thurlow Weed used to tell about a man from the western part of the state of New York, with a most resplendent and fiery proboscis, who went to Albany for the purpose of asking an office of Governor Bouck. Being cautioned not to appear before the governor (who was a strong temperance man) in that nose, he, by the advice of a waggish physician, applied a flax-seed poultice to it before going to bed the night previous to the intended call on the governor. The next morning he appeared at the breakfast table of the hotel, with his nose bleached and parboiled, looking for all the world like a washerwoman's thumb. The doctor was himself an applicant for office, living in the same hotel, and had advised the poultice only in joke; but when he found the man had actually applied it, he let the cat out of the bag. The boarders were accordingly on the lookout for the patient in the morning, and when the nose appeared there was such a roar of laughter at the table that the poor fellow had to change his lodgings before calling upon the temperance governor.—Ben: Perley Poore.

The Germ of Diphtheria.

According to Dr. John C. Peters, of this city, the germ of diphtheria is so nearly like that of common putrefaction that it is very difficult to tell them apart. Diphtheria germs are more active and virulent than those of common putrefaction. Nevertheless, the latter may cause, in persons who have delicate mucous membranes, an attack of cankered sore throat. This is seldom fatal, but is often infectious to young children, and may develop in them true diphtheria. An adult affected with sore throat should never, therefore, kiss a child, especially upon its lips. The affectionate caress may cause the child's death.—Boston Budget.

COURTING AMONG THE MEXICANS.

How the Mexican Romeo Woos His Juliet—"Playing the Bear."

Speaking of the senoritas, notwithstanding the fact that they are [illegible] to flirt, they are very circumspect as to some things to which we Americans never give a thought. For instance, Mexican ladies seldom go out without some one of the family or a servant. They do not have gentlemen visitors. There is no chance for a gallant youth to burn the midnight oil or gas at his prospective father-in-law's expense. If a young man has been acquainted with a girl from childhood, or by some accident is allowed to visit the family and becomes a lover, he is immediately forbidden the house and must continue his courting as best he can. It is then the balcony is of service. A signal is agreed upon, and the senorita with ears alert hears it and appears upon the balcony and converses with her lover below in the street. Notes are secretly exchanged, but never through the mail. To give you an idea of Mexican courtship and how Cupid breaks down the barriers made by ignorance and superstition, I will explain what is here termed "playing the bear." This is a very popular game—at least it seems so—among the Mexicans. It is played by two persons—a lady and a gentleman. Both are usually young, in their teens as it were, though there are instances of the game being played by couples who had passed that period by several years.

A young man becomes smitten with a fair charmer at the opera or at church. He follows the lady to her home. Having that located he makes it his business to be in that neighborhood as much as possible. He will stroll by the house with his eyes expressive of the state of his heart, and if he should catch a glimpse of his fair one he is happy. If he receives a smile he becomes intoxicated with love and is ready to play the "bear" for an indefinite period of time. If the lady is seated on the balcony when Romeo arrives upon the scene she usually withdraws, after exchanging glances with him. This programme is kept up for months. At last he receives a smile from fair Juliet. From smiles they get to exchanging a few words.

There have been actual cases where the bear has frolicked about for a year or two before the fickle maid would exchange a word with him. Very often there are two or three bears casting longing eyes in the same direction. This frequently causes bad blood. As soon as the couple begin to know each other's voices matters progress rapidly. After they arrive at an understanding the persevering lover hastens to the padre. The kind priest, finding that there is no reason for objection on either side, proceeds to intercede with the girl's parents and gain him admittance to the domicile of his lady love. As soon as a young man enters the house he is considered as engaged to the daughter. A wedding quickly follows and there is no more "playing the bear" so far as that young man is concerned.—City of Mexico Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

The Ethics of Gentility.

Mrs. Hannah Whithall Smith is said to be engaged in the work of teaching Washington ladies the ethics of gentility. She has discovered that none of them know how to express disdain in a bow nor how to crush an aspirant by a slow half turn to the right.—Detroit Free Press.

Our Most Destructive Weapon.

An English journal just at hand points out the curious fact that the United States has so far furnished the most destructive and formidable weapons of modern warfare. The Dahlgren gun was the forerunner of the Armstrong and Krupp ordnance. Our Monitor revolutionized the ironclad navies of Europe. Our revolving machine guns, which scatter shot by the thousand, have led the world, as witness the Gatling, Gardner, Hotchkiss, and Maxim machine guns. Now the famous Ericsson has invented a dynamite cruiser, the most formidable kind of a destructive war vessel known to any navy.—Demorest's Monthly.

Straighten the Rivers.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of the best land in Iowa are rendered useless for farm crops or for timber on account of being overflowed by stagnant water along our rivers. This land, in addition to being worthless is also a curse, causing disease and death to the inhabitants along the valleys by the emanation of a deadly malaria from the decaying of the luxurious weed crops which flourish in the ponds and sloughs on the low bottoms. There is fall enough to the valleys if the rivers were straightened and widened so that there could be a continuous flow of the surplus water.—Iowa State Register.

A GRAVE PROBLEM.

TOUCHING THE VITAL SPOT IN OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

How Many Congressmen Shall We Have When Our Population Shall Be Numbered Among the Hundred Millions? A Serious Matter.

Sunset Cox once said that a greater and a graver problem than that of taxes and finance was sure to arise in the future, and a future not very far off, and it is a question that touches the vital spot in our form of government. That is the question of apportionment. The apportionment upon which the present house of representatives is based is the work mainly of Mr. Cox, and he spent many weeks in most assiduous labor in preparing the bill. It looks very easy, but it is not. All you have got to do is to decide how many people shall be entitled to a representative, and then divide the total population of each state by this figure. That will give the number of representatives each state is entitled to. But the trouble is to fix the ratio. It is a growing trouble, and it is going to be very difficult. Mr. Cox indeed is disposed to think that it may become a very dangerous trouble, and due to the fact that some time or other, not many generations hence, the population of the United States will be numbered among the 100,000,000. There won't be any trouble about raising crops enough to feed 1,000,000,000 in this country. The whole population, 52,000,000 by the census of 1880, might be placed in the state of Texas and not be crowded any more than the people of Great Britain are crowded. But when our population passes 100,000,000 one of two things must happen. Either the number of the members of the house of representatives must be increased to an absurdly large figure, or the smaller states and those whose population shows the least percentage of increase must see their representation in the house constantly dwindling away. Mr. Cox, in 1880, was obliged to cut down the number of representatives in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maryland. Nevada wouldn't have had any representative but for the constitutional provision guaranteeing each state one, and if the ratio had been a few thousands larger Delaware would, but for the constitution, have lost its single representative.

Mr. Cox's first idea was to fix the number upon which representation is based at a larger figure than that adopted, but the rebellious protests from states which would thereby lose a representative or two were so great that he did not do it. Yet it is found that the present membership of the house, 325, is too large, both for convenience and for efficiency in transacting business. Motions have already been made to remove the desks and seat the members, as in the English parliament, on benches. If at the next apportionment, which follows the census taken three years hence, the number of representatives is increased, congress will be obliged either to enlarge the present chamber of the house or huddle the members together on benches. Mr. Cox is inclined to think that there will be needed in the congress that follows that census the highest qualities of prudence and statesmanship, in order to prepare an apportionment bill that will stand the least chance of becoming a law. One thing is certain—if the present ratio is retained the house will number between 400 and 500 members; while, on the other hand, if the number which makes the basis is increased many of the older states will lose representatives; to only one or two will be allotted any increased number, while the new states in the Mississippi valley will in any event have greatly increased representation. It is estimated that the population in 1890 will be found to be between 65,000,000 and 68,000,000, a greater number than any republic ever had, a greater number than any limited or constitutional monarchy now has. At least 70 per cent. of this increase will be found beyond the Mississippi and 90 per cent. of it beyond the Alleghanies.

If, then, it be decided that no state is to lose its present number of representatives, the number of members in the next house will be 450 (approximately). New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania would gain—New York two, probably, the other two states one, possibly; but it is probable that not another state east of the Alleghenies, with the possible exception of Georgia, would gain a single one of the 125 new members. Nor would there be any great gains in any of the states east of the Mississippi. It is probable that from 90 to 100 of these new members would be apportioned to the great states west of the Mississippi. Texas would press New York very hard as the state having the largest representation, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, if admitted, would gain an increased representation of from 40 to 60 per cent., and Oregon, California and Washington, if it is admitted, would rival many of the older states in the number of their representatives.

But it will be difficult to induce any congress to pass an apportionment bill fixing the number of new members at a larger figure than 350. Should that number be selected it would fix the ratio of representation (approximated) at one for each 185,000 of population. This would certainly very greatly reduce the representation of the older states, and, if the number of members be kept at the present figure (325), New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Florida and Nevada would be represented by only one member each; Maine, Connecticut and Maryland by three; and it is doubtful if a single state east of the Alleghanies would gain a member. Since the census of 1840 the states on the Atlantic slope have steadily lost. New York once had 42 members, Massachusetts 18, Virginia 20, Maine 7, Connecticut 5; but though the population of none of these states has decreased, and the total population is more than twice as great as it was in 1840, and the number of members of the house more than four times as many as were in the First congress, yet since 1840 every state on the Atlantic slope has lost representation. And though by the year 1900 our population will be not far from 90,000,000, these states must either submit to further losses or else the house of representatives must be constituted the largest legislative body in history.—New York Sun.

Man as a Draught Animal.

All sorts of animals are used in different parts of the world for carrying on the various processes of agriculture. Cows are sometimes hitched to plows and other implements side by side with horses and mules, and necessity often leads to a resort to methods which seem singular, to say the least. But it is doubtful if in any other part of the civilized world is such a spectacle afforded as may be seen in the vegetable gardens upon the outskirts of Alameda. Not long ago passers by in the locality referred to were treated to the sight of a piece of light, sandy soil being broken up. An ordinary plow was in use, and a stalwart laborer grasped the handles thereof, but occupying the position of a draught animal was neither horse, mule, cow nor any other four footed beast, but a sturdy man. He was harnessed to the plow by an arrangement of straps and buckles like a harness, although no bridles or reins were necessary. Despite the wondering glances and exclamations of the passers by the two men pursued their task in a perfectly matter-of-fact way, as if there was nothing more common in the world than for a man to drag a plow.—California Exchange.

To Remove the Common Wart.

It is now fairly established that the common wart, which is so unsightly, and often proliferous on the hands and face, can be easily removed by small doses of sulphate of magnesia taken internally. M. Colrat, of Lyons, has drawn attention to this extraordinary fact. Several children treated with three grains of Epsom salts, morning and evening, were promptly cured. M. Aubert cites the case of a woman whose face was disfigured by these excrescences, and who was cured in a month by a drachm and a half of magnesia taken daily. Another medical man reports a case of large warts which disappeared in a fortnight from the daily administration of ten grains of salts.—Medical Press.

A VERY DEADLY NEEDLE.

Hypodermic Injections Which Frequently Cause Death—A Physician's Views.

That the drinking and smoking of laudanum and opium are not unknown vices in New York, any physician will affirm. But there is a practice which is even more deleterious—the use of the hypodermic syringe. To estimate the growth of this evil it is only necessary to take the testimony of druggists and dealers in surgical instruments. The fact is it has become a problem with which social reformers must deal.

A reporter talked the other day with a prominent physician upon this topic:

"Many medical men," said he, "are unaware that the use of the hypodermic syringe is always attended with danger of instant death. The cause of this danger is not well understood, but the fatal accidents that have been recorded were not due to the taking of larger doses than usual by mistake, nor to the cumulative effects of the drug. Cases have occurred in which persons have taken large doses for months without producing a single unpleasant symptom, and have died in a few minutes from the effects of a quarter of the habitual quantity taken in the usual manner and at the regular hour.

"There is danger of fatality against which no vigilance can guard. The symptoms are not always so severe as to produce coma, unless arrested. They occur about once in 100 administrations, and prove fatal at least once in ten. That is to say, a man who uses the hypodermic syringe at the rate of ten punctures a day, which is a very moderate average, should encounter the symptoms and their attendant danger of death once in every ten days on the average, and the probability is that they will prove fatal within six months after the habit is formed. The danger that he may be found dead is thus always a real one with the habitue of the hypodermic, a danger that may at any moment involve a coroner's inquest and the imputation of suicide."—New York Mail and Express.

Paris' Tenement Population.

In Paris the tenement population increased from 142,671 persons in 1876 to 243,564 in 1882. One block, containing 1,800 persons, has no water supply whatever. The usual drainage in such buildings is through chutes leading from different floors into a hogshead in the cellar, which is emptied as occasion requires. According to M. Nadaud, there are 219,270 houses in France without any windows whatever, light and air being admitted through a hole in the door, which has to be stopped in wet or cold weather. In Paris, although 60,000 tenements have been dealt with by the authorities under the act of 1850, there are some 4,000 persons living in single rooms without means of warming, and half as many others occupy rooms with no opening for light and air. Nearly 30,000 habitations consist of a single room only. This overcrowding is partly the result of the destruction of small buildings to make room for costly apartment houses. A municipal commission recently appointed in Paris proposes that cheap tenements should be built on unoccupied sites belonging to the city.—New York Journal.

Coins of the Confederacy.

A correspondent asks if there were any coins made by the southern Confederacy. I answer yes, however much it may have been denied. There were four silver half dollars coined, and no more. The difficulty of obtaining bullion forced the mint to close April 30, 1861. One is owned by Professor Biddle, of the Louisiana university, and another is in the possession of Dr. Ames, of New Orleans. I do not know where the other two are. Copies may have since been struck from the same die. On the obverse of the coin is a representation of the Goddess of Liberty surrounded by thirteen stars, denoting the thirteen states from which the Confederacy sprang, and on the lower rim the figures 1861. On the reverse there is a shield with seven stars, representing the seceding states; above the shield is a liberty cap, and entwined around it are stalks of sugar cane and cotton and "Confederate States of America."—"Observer" in Philadelphia Call.

Some Senatorial Peculiarities.

When Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, was in the senate of the United States the doorkeeper always provided half a dozen small sticks of white pine to be placed on his desk every morning. When the senator would come in he would first sharpen his knife on a bone, which he kept in the drawer of his desk, and then whittle one of these pieces of pine, sometimes into a grotesque figure, and then simply cut it into strips or chips. When one piece was finished he would take another, and he generally used five a day. Mr. Reagan tears up paper from one of the public documents in his desk, and when he has several of these he tears them transversely into small squares, which are scattered all about him. Then he will brush small pieces off his lap and take another page, which in turn will be torn up into litter.—Ben: Perley Poore.

GEN. GRANT'S LOVE LETTERS.

A Short Chat with Col. Fred Grant—An Interesting Diary.

Chancing to meet Col. Fred Grant the other day I asked him regarding the volumes of his father's unpublished diaries and papers which it has been announced he was engaged upon for publication. A casual inquiry soon revealed the fact that the paragraph in question was somewhat premature—by about a few years, at least.

"The only literary work," said Col. Grant, "upon which I may be said to be engaged concerning my father is this: Every day I devote an hour or more to taking down my mother's reminiscences of him. These mostly relate to incidents and events in my father's life during his tour around the world, and which were not embodied in Mr. John Russell Young's description of that journey. My father never related those incidents to any one, and my mother now tells them to me for the first time to anybody. They are, many of them, exceedingly interesting, being purely of a personal character, and full of what is called 'spice.' I have now nearly 1,500 foolscap pages filled with memorandums of these reminiscences of my mother. She has also dictated to me a great many things in father's early life which are not known to the public, and has given me, too, several important documents never published as yet."

"What is it your purpose to do with these?" I asked.

"I do not know whether the public will ever want these off hand reminiscences, but they will be of value to my children, and for their sake I am chiefly doing the collecting and editing of them. Father was in the habit of telling mother numerous things about men and events which were never imparted to others. Many of them express his opinions of men and measures which he withheld even from his closest friends. It is possible that I may at some time publish these recollections of mother's, but certainly not at present. You know my contract with the Websters provides that I shall not publish anything about father until May, 1889, or three years from last May. What I shall do when this date expires I cannot at present say."

"Did your father leave with your mother any other valuable papers besides the documents you speak of?"

"Yes, I have a diary left by him to mother, which contains a great many interesting entries. Then I have about 200 of father's love letters, as they might be termed, written to mother during their engagement. They are, of course, all in father's autograph, and signed some of them 'Ule,' others 'Ulysses,' and others again with his full name. Father was not a sentimental lover, and in none of these letters are those soft and endearing allusions common in a courtship correspondence. They are most practical in their character, and form what is undoubtedly the most exact and accurate history of the Mexican war ever made. He kept mother informed of every movement in his campaign, even to the most minute details, and gives her his opinion of many of the generals who fought with him, or those of the opposing army. They are very curious love letters, to say the least."—Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

EVERYBODY SKATES.

GAY SPECTACLES ON THE ICY PLEASURE GROUNDS OF AMSTERDAM.

Hollandsche Girls and Boys the Champion Skaters of the Globe—An Army on Skates—Remarkable Exploits of Some Student Skaters.

The lads and lassies of New York city who are indulging in the invigorating pastime of skating may not, perhaps, be aware of the fact that the Hollandsche girls and boys are the most expert and inveterate skaters in all the world. Nowhere has the opportunity for skating been so thoroughly utilized, both for business and pleasure, as in Holland. The plentitude of water courses, combined with the cold winters, make locomotion on ice more practicable there than in any other part of the inhabited globe. During the winter months all the products from farms and dairies within a radius of twenty or thirty miles from Amsterdam are brought to market upon ice sleds, invariably pushed by the sturdy "Boers and Boerinnen" of the country. Imagine a sled ten feet long by four feet broad and high, something like a box on runners; fill this up with potatoes, cabbage or other produce when coming from the farm, or with large tins of butter, milk or cream, if from a dairy. Now place a strong pole six feet long across the back part of the top of this vehicle; then four persons, two of them women, will push this freight car from Weesp to Amsterdam, sixteen English miles distant, in an hour and thirty minutes, taking it very easy on the road and refraining from discussing the feat, as it is one of every day occurrence.

CANALS AND ISLANDS.

As Amsterdam is made up of 100 little islands, formed by the intersection of numerous canals, the click of steel clad feet is heard all around the tourist. The grandest view of humanity on wings can be had in the environs of Amsterdam on a Sunday afternoon. Upon an ice covered space of more than six miles square, created by the union of the Amstel and the Y, the inhabitants of Amsterdam and vicinity are out in force, and to see a gathering of 20,000 skaters is nothing wonderful. Rows of tents, used as restaurants, billiard saloons, theatres, etc., meet the eye everywhere, and the tired skater has always a place on hand where rest and a supply for the inner man can be obtained. Gazing upon this flying assembly the eye is drawn to a couple who, hand in hand, execute the most difficult feat of scientific skating, or who, in company with others, go through the peculiarly intricate movements of the quadrille. Further on a space of 200 yards long by 50 broad is lined on both sides with spectators to view the swiftness of competitive racing. Both ladies and gentlemen indulge in these races, and every season prizes are offered by the city authorities for the swiftest skater. Crossing this skating place, you are nearly overrun by a joyful band of rosy cheeked lads and lassies, who believing there is speed in union, have supplied themselves with a gayly colored pole twenty feet long, and placing it under the right arms of the skaters, ranged one after another, annihilate space with the velocity of a race horse.

It is a very common exploit for students from the Leyden academy, thirty-two miles distant from Amsterdam, to visit the capital city for a few hours' skating with their friends and to return to their alma mater on the same day. From a remark made to a skating student by a gentleman that his companion was an American, the flaps of the tent in which the billiard table had place were thrown open and the American lady was treated to a performance strange to foreign eyes. Over twenty students placed themselves about 100 yards distant from the side of the tent, and at a given signal one after the other skated toward the tent, and increasing their speed while diminishing the distance, cleared the table at a leap—surely a pastime none but a Holland student could indulge in.

SOLDIERS ON SKATES.

If an army of foreign soldiers ever invade Holland in winter they will be treated to surprises not provided for in any book of tactics outside of the Netherlands. The infantry of Holland are furnished with skates by the war department and perform evolutions upon the frozen surface of Holland's watercourses with increased facility and with the same exactitude as upon dry land. To see a complete regiment of soldiers, 1,200 strong, all on skates, from colonel down, wheel into line by companies, ready for evening parade, would gladden the hearts of the G. A. R. boys who have seen the picture of Washington crossing the Delaware. The adjutant of such a regiment has to be a rapid skater, and to prevent any of New York's soldiery from going to Holland to claim superiority, the official record of the adjutant of the Holland Sixth infantry is quoted below:

Date, Dec. 19. Distance skated, 5,468 English yards. Time, 9 minutes and 57 seconds.

In addition to the thousands of skaters of all classes, dressed in divers strange and quaint costumes peculiar to Holland, the tourist is given a view of long procession of sleds of all shapes and ages drawn by horses. Outside of skaters and sleds, so as not to interfere with either, the white winged ice boats are beating an American locomotive record, and are well adapted for use by a people renowned for furnishing the greatest Arctic explorers of their time.—New York World.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia Cured in Two Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 DAYS, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure. On receipt of 30 cents, in two cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

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The subscriber offers for sale two billiard tables—one carom and one pool—at prices and upon terms which enables any man to purchase. For definite information call upon F. N. TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., Aug. 4, '86.—tf.

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McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

All communications should be addressed to

L. ROGERS.
Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., March 11, 1887.

DEATH OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The renowned Brooklyn divine and pulpit orator was stricken with apoplexy on Friday morning last, between two and three o'clock and he breathed his last on Tuesday morning of this week at 9:30 o'clock. He became unconscious soon after his first attack and he probably never had a full realization of his condition from that time to his death. One of the most gifted orators the world has ever produced has gone to his final resting place.

Henry Ward Beecher was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, his brother, the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, and his sisters, the late Catherine E. Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, being his seniors. Mr. Beecher was educated at Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1834. He then studied theology at the Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, of which his father, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, was president. In 1837 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and in 1839 at Indianapolis. In 1847 he was called to the pastorate of the newly organized Plymouth church in Brooklyn, of which he had charge during the long and uninterrupted period of forty years. A history of Plymouth church would be necessarily Mr Beecher's biography, and a biography of Mr. Beecher would be in fact the history of Plymouth church.

A RUMOR was circulated a few days ago that the Standard had refused to purchase the Lima (Ohio) oil at any price. They were only paying thirty cents when they finally stopped taking it.

SENATOR RUTAN, the author of the compensation amendment to the constitution, has withdrawn the proposition from further consideration in the Legislature. He says the liquor men do not desire its passage.

CAPTAIN I. B. BROWN of Corry, has accepted the position of Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, which was tendered him some time since by Secretary-elect Stewart. The Captain will make an efficient deputy.

IT pays to be an evangelist, financially as well as spiritually. Ira D. Sankey, the singer who has traveled with Moody so long, has recently donated some $50,000 towards promoting the cause Christianity in New Castle, his old home.

AMONG the last confirmations made by the United States Senate was that of James M. Trotter, a colored mugwump of Boston, to be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. There were eleven votes against his confirmation, eight Democrats and three Republicans.

HEREAFTER people can travel around Philadelphia in the street cars for five cents a trip. This is all that has been charged in New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and other large cities, for many years, while Philadelphia lines have charged six cents. But the reduced rate went into effect on Monday of this week.

RUFUS BLODGETT, an independent Democrat, was elected by the Republicans and four bolting Democrats of the New Jersey Legislature, on the 2d inst., to represent that State in the United States Senate for six years from the fourth of this month. Mr. Blodgett is a protectionist, and the Democrats of New Jersey are very much exercised for fear he will not pull true in the Democratic harness.

DR. WM. H. EGLE of Harrisburg, has been appointed State Librarian by Governor Beaver. It would have been a difficult matter for the Governor to have found a more thoroughly equipped man in the State for that position. He is a scholar, a historian and a man of superior attainments. If his life is spared he will unquestionably remain at the head of the State Library for many years to come.

OUR Harrisburg correspondent's speculations as to the deal between Senator Don Cameron and Mr. Cleveland did not prove to be entirely correct. There is no question but that the Democrats of Harrisburg began to think that Mr. Cameron's influence at the White House was potent, but the appointment of Hon. B. F. Myers as Postmaster of that city will dissipate any further impressions of that character. The appointment of Mr. Myers is a most commendable one and is highly satisfactory to the citizens of Harrisburg irrespective of party.

THE bill introduced in the House by Mr. Criswell of Venango, on Friday last, which prohibits an operator from drilling for oil or gas within three hundred feet of the boundary line of his lease or the land he owns is considered a ridiculous proposition by practical operators. The only oil or gas territory a man might have on twenty five acres of land may be within three hundred feet of his line. If this bill should pass his neighbor might take his product while he was utterly powerless to prevent the robbery.

JAMES MCMANES, one of the most astute politicians of Philadelphia, in speaking of the Randall Congressional district one day last week, said: "The city can be divided in such a way that all the districts will be Republican. There is no use, in a Republican city like this, in making a district specially for Mr. Randall. If he were left out in the new Apportionment Bill there would not be much of the Democratic party left in Philadelphia. I never have been in favor of making a district for Mr. Randall." To all of which the Republicans throughout the State say, Amen.

"NO COMPROMISE."

Under this head the Bradford Star in a recent issue discusses, in the following pertinent style, the latest tactics of the Standard Company to circumvent the legislation which is demanded of the Legislature by the producers. And right here we desire to call the attention of the people of this county, other than the producers, to the effect which the crushing out of the producing industry is having upon all classes of business. A few years ago oil was bringing from one to three dollars a barrel, and during those years the production equaled and frequently exceeded the consumption. In those days every branch of business prospered. The farmer had a ready market for everything he produced; the mechanic had plenty work at good prices; lumber was in active demand; the dealers in dry goods, hardware, groceries, furniture and every description of merchandise made quick sales at reasonable profits. McKean county never prospered as it did then. But a change has come over the spirit of its dreams. The Standard has been gradually tightening its coils around the oil industry until it has it throttled near unto death. That company absolutely controls the price of oil and to day the struggling producer is only allowed 61 3-4 cents per barrel, in many instances not enough to pay for producing it. At the same time the consumption exceeds the production nearly twenty thousand barrels a day. Last month the oil in store was being drawn upon to the extent of over seventeen thousand barrels every day to supply the demand in excess of the production. In this condition of affairs oil should be worth $2 a barrel instead of 61 3-4 cents. The effect of this crushing-out system is to utterly paralyze every branch of business in this county. The merchant, the lumbermen, the tailor, the shoemaker, the blacksmith, the carpenter, all feel the effects of the oppressions of this overshadowing monopoly. Is it not time that the people were aroused to this vortex of oppression into which their all is being drawn? Is it not time that the laboring men, the Knights of Labor as an organization, were turning their attention to this fearful condition of affairs? If they do not the time is near at hand when they will have reason to regret their passiveness in a matter so vital to their welfare.

But we commenced by referring to an article in the Star in reference to the efforts being made by emissaries of the Standard monopoly to effect a compromise. Read it:

A few producers are circulating a petition with the object in view of effecting a compromise with the National Transit Company on the question of storage and pipage rates. This is such an unblushing trick on the part of the Standard and its friends that it seems hardly necessary to caution the unwary producer from being caught in its snare. The men who have circulated the paper are among the heavy producers of the region and claim that their interests are better served by compromise and mutual agreement than by legislative action. It is evident that the Standard is not anxious to question the legality of the bill and is in great fear of the powers of the Legislature. It might be well to inquire what special privileges have been promised these "heavy producers" in the event of an agreement being effected, which is conceded by the great corporation and not compelled by force of law. Are not some of them now receiving a large premium on the oil they produce in the middle and lower fields, much in excess of the regular premium allowed to small producers?

But more than this, are not the men who are doing their utmost to pass the Billingsley Bill as much interested in the production of oil as these parties who have the petition in circulation? Are not Senator Emery and David Kirk as heavy producers as any in the field? Are not their interests as large as any of their opponents? Are not they as good judges of the benefits to be derived from the passage of this act as any of the other parties? But what has the producer to hope for from concession? The last time a move was made for reduction of storage it resulted in the fixing of the storage rates at 40 cents a day. This magnificent concession amounted to just $4.00 per year on one thousand barrels of oil. Another agreement might be able to reduce it four dollars more.

Let the bill pass.

THE XLIXTH CONGRESS

On Friday last at noon the 49th Congress expired. Many important measures were enacted into laws by the late Congress and many which should have become laws were permitted to die because of demagogism or jealousy between prominent members of the dominant party in the House. Among the important acts which have become laws are the following:

1. Settling the succession to the Presidency.
2. Regulating the counting of the electoral vote.
3. Repealing the tenure of office act.
4. Forfeiting and restoring to the public domain about fifty millions of acres of land.
5. Prohibiting the ownership of land by aliens.
6. Effectively dealing with the crime of polygamy.
7. Referring all private claims to the Court of Claims.
8. Giving money for fast cruisers, for naval harbor defenses and for steel guns for all the new ships.
9. Ordering a thorough inquiry into the affairs and management of the Pacific railroads.
10. Authorizing the President to deal with the fishery troubles.
11. Regulating inter-state commerce.
12. Reducing the fees on postal money orders.
13. Extending the free delivery system to cities of ten thousand inhabitants.
14. Relieving the merchant marine of a number of vexations and needless fees.
15. Redeeming trade dollars.
16. Prohibiting the use of convict labor on public buildings.
17. Ordering the adjustment of railroad land grants.
18. Allotting lands in severalty to Indians.
19. Authorizing the issue of small silver certificates.
20. Giving money for a Congressional library.

About 110 bills granting pensions to individual soldiers and the bill granting pensions to indigent Union veterans, after passing both Houses, were vetoed by the President. In every case where the vetoed measure was brought to a vote, except one, the President has been sustained by a Democratic House. The bill granting a pension to Mrs. Logan was defeated in the House. In the same body was smothered the Blair Educational Bill, the Agricultural Department Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill and the bill to repeal internal revenue taxes on tobacco. All of these were measures which one faction or the other of the Democratic party was pledged to carry through.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has such a dislike for silver money that he would not sign the bill providing for the redemption of the trade dollar, and he has such a warm side for polygamists that he would not sign the Anti-Polygamy Bill. But he hadn't the nerve to veto either bill consequently they became laws without his approval.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

The Tioga County Bar Association very strongly recommends Hon. Henry W. Williams as the proper person to take the seat on the Supreme Bench which will be vacated at the end of this year by the retirement of Judge Mercur. Judge Williams is eminently qualified for the position, and he is unquestionably the choice of this section of the State for the Republican nomination this year. Judge Mercur has reached that age in life that he can hardly expect a re-election, and why can we not confidently look for the nomination of Judge Williams who would represent the same section of the Commonwealth? The *Republican Advocate*, published at Wellsboro, of March 2d, 1887, discusses this question in a somewhat lengthy article, which we reproduce as follows:

"We notice an article under the head of "The Supreme Judgeship," is being published as a communication in local papers about the Commonwealth. The career of Judge Mercur is briefly sketched and then the question is asked: 'Why should not Judge Mercur be re nominated and re elected?' This is a question which is easily answered. The expiration of his present term on the first Monday of January, 1888, will find Judge Mercur in his seventieth year; an age at which the laws of the United States and of several of the States provide for the retirement of Judges. Judge Strong of the Supreme Court of the United States voluntarily retired after passing the age of seventy, saying 'he wanted to leave the bench before the infirmities of old age rendered him incompetent to discharge its duties in the eyes of all men except himself.' After reaching the age of seventy Judge Mercur should not be nominated and re elected because of his age.

"But there is another reason. The Constitution Article 5 Section 2, provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be seven in number, shall serve for twenty-one years if they so long behave themselves well 'but shall not be again eligible.' Five of the Judges elected since the adoption of the Constitution are clearly within the letter of this prohibition. Why are not the other two, of whom Judge Mercur is one, within its spirit? No Judge has been re elected since the Constitution was adopted, and it would be difficult to give a reason for the Constitutional provision that would not apply as well to the Judges elected before 1874 as to those elected since. Here are at least two reasons why Judge Mercur should not be renominated and re elected. They do not reflect upon Judge Mercur's ability, his character or his past services. They contemplate the inevitable effects of old age and look to the efficiency and vigor of those on whom the usefulness of the court of last resort must depend.

"It would be more prudent for Judge Mercur to follow the example of that eminent Jurist, Justice Strong, and retire while his judicial record is one upon which his friends can look with pride, than seek at the age of seventy a re election to a term of twenty-one years, of which, in all human probability, he could usefully fill a very small part. The citizens of the Commonwealth ought to consider both the answers given above. Should a man be elected to a position requiring so much mental labor at the age of seventy? Should the Constitutional provisions and the uniform usage since its adoption be disregarded? If the Commonwealth had no other man possessing the requisite qualifications perhaps the re election of Judge Mercur might be considered, but we present for the succession, in the person of Judge Williams, a man thoroughly qualified, who is in the full vigor of all his powers and who will be, if elected, but little older at the expiration of his term, than Judge Mercur is now. We think the true thing to do is to elect a man who has a reasonable chance of serving his term usefully, who will come fresh from the bench of the Common Pleas and who will bring with him to the discharge of his high responsibilities the fruits of a large and a recent experience in the trial of causes before a jury. Such a man we present to the profession and the public in the President Judge of the 4th Judicial District, and we can see no reason why he should not be 'nominated and elected' to fill the vacancy to result in the expiration of Judge Mercur's term."

ON Friday last, in Minneapolis, the flour storehouse "V," of Phillsbury & Co., tumbled down with a terrible crash. In it were stored 125,000 barrels of flour, in sacks and barrels. The building was a frame, and covered a block of ground in length and half a block in width, and was one story high. The damage is variously estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. The same firm suffered a loss from a similar cause on January 5, when their east side elevator fell, spilling about 60,000 bushels of wheat and wrecking part of the building.

THE man who created the most stir in the north as a copperhead, during the war of the rebellion, was C. L. Vallandigham of Ohio. He was sent into the rebel lines because of his treasonable acts and utterances. He died some years after the war but he left a son who is now one of the active young Republicans of the Buckeye State. The son is determined to retrieve the good name of the family by identifying himself with the party which saved the Government his father endeavored to destroy.

Obscene Literature.

There is a bill before the Legislature, the provisions of which aim at the prevention and punishment of those engaged in making and disseminating of obscene literature and other immoral and indecent matter. The bill covers the whole range of this detestable stuff, for it forbids the making, writing, printing and manufacturing, for sale, to give away, or having in possession, printed matter, for reading or embellishment, every kind that is polluting to the morals, the tastes or desires of all ages. Those who do this, if the bill becomes a law, will be liable to a fine of $500 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. People who advertise for sale or to give away books of an obscene character are subject to the same penalty of fine and imprisonment as are people who display hand bills pasted on outer walls or other public places of an indecent and obscene character. It prevents the exhibition of such bills in tavern or hotel offices, depots or other public buildings, the sweep of the restriction taking in all places where it is possible to make such displays.

The object of the bill is laudable as well as timely and seeks to abolish a system of advertising by hand bill and advertisement in newspapers, as well as a merchandise in indecent literature and obscene pictures, what has become a flood stream of pollution in all parts of the country. The public indignation has been leveled for years against this practice, at which law making bodies have wrestled too long in providing relief. Now, that a bill is before the Legislature to do this, its passage cannot be hurried through both branches with too much speed. The bill has passed the Senate and there is every reason to believe that it will pass the House.—*Harrisburg Independent.*

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

[From our own correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, March 7.—One day last week your correspondent, while walking down street, was greeted by a saying that has become quite *Chestnutty* in our city. "We have healed all differences and hereafter Harrisburg's Democracy will be united, and factional quarrels are things of the past." It sounded funny, however, yet I felt like ringing my "little bell" because the saying is so old and the factions wont unite. The cause of this exuberance of joy was the fact that Hon. Ben Myers had been re-elected to the Chairmanship of the city Democracy for another year. Mr. Myers always gets the votes but you know Sam Randall has the distribution of patronage, and good care is taken that none of it comes this way, but I am wandering from my subject. Less than a half an hour after I was assured that Democracy in Harrisburg was united I met a minority man who said, of course, Myers was re-elected, but it was by his own faction, the Dull men are content to let him have the office, while the official patronage goes to somebody else. "The game wont win," it is too transparent. A cry of a united Democracy wont fetch him the Postoffice appointment. This is all there is in it." This opened up a new subject for me and I asked, "why is not a Postmaster appointed here?" I was surprised at the reply. "I'll tell you why, because Don Cameron, the Republican Senator, is in favor of confirming all of President Cleveland's nominations, and lends his powerful influence towards that end, and in return he is allowed to keep three Republicans in official position—Marshall Kearns of Philadelphia, Russel Errett of Pittsburgh, and Postmaster McAlarney of Harrisburg—and just as long as Senator Cameron wants to he can keep the Postoffice here under his control. This appointment ought to have been made long ago and there must be some cause for Mr. McAlarney's retention in office that belongs to the party in power." Before leaving me he added, "just wait until the Congressional Apportionment is passed by the present Legislature. I will give you a pointer, if Sam Randall don't get his usual district in Philadelphia the Postoffice here will change hands very quick. I need not tell you either that this, too, looks like a deal." I laughed and replied that "Mr. McAlarney keeps right on and gives us first class Republican service just the same as always, however, if a change is to be made Harrisburg's Democratic leader, Hon. Ben F. Myers, ought to have it."

The new combination Mayor elect of Harrisburg will take his seat in a few weeks, and already he is beseiged with applications for position. A clean sweep is to be made. The Democratic, K. of L., Liquor League combination that elected him over our present efficient city executive want representation and are clamorous for it. It is said that the K. of L. element claim the recently elected Mayor as their own and have demanded full recognition, while the Liquor League modestly sits in retired silence and wants nothing, but laughs and says, "we did it." And I fancy the League is right.

The almost unanimous confirmation by the Senate, of Dr. Egle as State Librarian, is a compliment to a worthy and capable man. The press of the State is loud in its praises of Governor Beaver's selection. Already the presence of a master hand is observable in the State Library and as time is given to the new incumbent, marked improvements will be seen.

On Saturday your correspondent looked over the calendar of bills in the House and his eye caught the bill that proposes to give the McKean and Potter Judicial District an Additional Law Judge. It is No. 386 on the calendar of bills for second reading. The prospect of reading it and pressing it to final passage is good and with this measure approved by the Executive the courts of the 48th Judicial District may be able to catch up with its legal business. Judge Johnson of McKean county has his eye on the bill and will press it forward at every opportunity.

There are at present 488 bills in different stages of perfection before the House, this number may be augmented by possibly two hundred more which are in committee and not yet reported to the House, but how many of them may remain on the calendar when final adjournment comes, about May 15th, is at present hard to tell—no doubt two thirds of them. The House has passed a resolution that no new bills shall be presented after Tuesday, March 8th. There is at present work enough on the House calendar to keep the Legislature busy until next September.

In the Senate there are about 250 bills in various stages of completion, enough work to keep this body busily occupied until the middle of August next.

The Billingsley bill for the regulation of charges of piping and storage of oil is on the calendar of the House for second reading and will in all probability be reached on Wednesday or Thursday of the present week and be passed to third reading.

ALCROFT.

IT is reported that a man by the name of Meyers, living in Bolivar, N. Y., has invented an apparatus by which from 150,000 to 175,000 cubic feet of gas can be generated from one barrel of oil which for fuel purposes will not cost more than two cents a thousand feet. It gives a heat which will melt iron, steel or any other metal. If this is true it will revolutionize the gas business even in natural gas regions. He has applied for a patent.

MRS. FOLSOM insists upon being called Mrs. Cleveland's mother rather than Mr. Cleveland's mother-in-law—and when you place Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland side by side and look at them you can't blame her.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THERE is a very strong belief among those well informed on the subject, that the Emperor William of Germany cannot live but a short time. The latest reports from his bedside are that he is a very sick man.

ROBERT GARRETT has sold the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Alfred Sully, of New York.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 5th.—The adjournment of Congress does not produce to-day the commercial calm and the social solitude of thirty, or of even ten years ago. The growth of the Capital has been proportionately greater than the marvelous growth of the country. The coming and going of Congress is no longer its life or death. The President, the cabinet, the heads of the great government offices, Generals, Admirals, Judges, Journalists, Senators, and Members of the Lower House live or linger here the greater part of the year. The Capital has become a centre for conventions, a Mecca for excursionists, and not a bad place for elopers and other cranks. The Art Galleries, Museums, the monumental and architectural attractions of Washington are not equalled by those of any city in this hemisphere, and are scarcely excelled by the great cities of the old world. "Give us time and appropriations," said a distinguished traveler, "and we will distance rivalry as far as our wealth and railroads distance those of any other people." What physical wonder will not wealth when wedded to energy accomplish? And what monstrosity will it not accomplish if divorced from taste, intelligence, and moral purpose? It would be well for us, as a people, to remind our vanity occasionally that mere highness is not greatness. The startling may be an element of the sublime, but it is also an element of the grotesque. As for example, look at the new pension building, the most uncanny pile of red brick in the world, and at the equestrian monuments of Washington and of Scott.

All the world will remain in Washington until after the great, national, competitive drill which is to begin the twenty-second of May, and to continue for a week or more. Crack companies representing foot, horse and artillery will be here from all parts of the Union. The drill will be on the large and perfectly level plain south of the White House. The latest story is that Jefferson Davis will accompany a Mississippi infantry company as its guest. From ten to fifteen thousand holiday soldiers will be here, accompanied by their sisters, cousins and aunts, and thousands of visitors are expected from all parts of the country.

The final hours of Congress were hurried and turbulent: bills which should have had the careful consideration of days, were railroaded through at the eleventh hour in the hope of avoiding an extra session. There were about two hundred measures left on the two calendars when Congress adjourned on Friday, representing work in committee and elsewhere which would have taken the lifetime of any single lawyer to perform. Hundreds of the measures which will die with this Congress have occupied as many as half a dozen meetings of committees composed of from nine to fifteen members, most of whom are active workers, and whose time devoted to law, medicine and other professions or business would command high remuneration. Most of the measures which will die on the calendars are of a private nature, for claims, pensions, etc., but more than one-third of them are of a general character, and one-fourth of them of national importance.

Quite a number of important bills have been passed by the last Congress, many of them of great value as legislation. The following are among the number: The Oleomargarine bill, the Dingley Shipping bill, the Anti Polygamy bill, the Presidential Succession bill, the Electoral Count bill, the Fitz-John Porter bill, the Atlantic and Pacific Land Grant Forfeiture bill, the Trade Dollar bill, the Labor Arbitration bill, the bill to Prohibit Aliens from Acquiring Land in the United States, the Indian Severalty bill, the Widows' Pension bill, the Mexican Pension bill, the National Library Building bill, the bill to Extend the Money Order System, the bill to Extend the Free Delivery System, the bill to Prohibit the Importation of Contract Labor, and the Inter-State Commerce bill.

R.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Rose Hill Cemetery Society will be held at the drug store of A. B. Armstrong on Monday evening next, for the election of officers.

B. HAMLIN, Sec'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF ALIAS FIERI Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale on the premises in the city of Bradford, on

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1887, AT 2:00 P. M.,

The defendants' interest in all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in the city of Bradford, county of McKean, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post where right of way of the O., B. & W. R. R. intersects the 33-foot roadway, on the west side of a certain lot deeded by John L. McKinney & Co. to O. H. Simmons and others, in the city of Bradford, Pa.; thence northward along the east side of said roadway three hundred and forty-eight (348) feet, more or less; thence east to the right of way of the O., B. & W. R. R.; and thence along said right of way of the O., B. & W. R. R. to the place of beginning, and having thereon one large frame warehouse and office, about 150 feet long, and landing platform about one hundred feet long.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of J. W. Humphrey, A. A. Aspinwall, doing business as J. W. Humphrey & Co., at suit of The First National Bank of Franklinville, N. Y.

Stone & Weil, Plff's Att'y.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa., March 8, 1887.

COMING.

The people of Smethport will do well to reserve all work in the line of

House, Sign, Carriage

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, &C.,

Paper Hanging,

Kalsomining,

Frescoing and

INTERIOR DECORATIVE WORK!

until the arrival of

Olmstead & Beman

from Ridgway, who will shortly locate in Smethport for the purpose of doing all work in that line in an artistic manner.

Good Work and Low Prices

will be our motto.

OLMSTEAD & BEMAN.

Smethport, March 11, 1887.-tf.

BROWNELL BROS

HAVE AN IMMENSE

SPRING STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

A FULL LINE OF

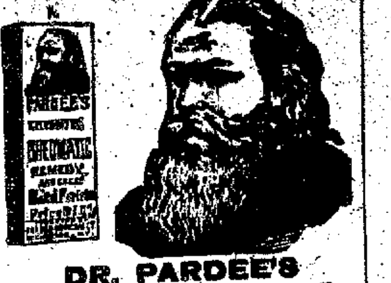
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

ETC., ETC.

OUR MOTTO—"*Justice to all.*"

Smethport, - Pa.

January 1, 1886.



DR. PARDEE'S

REMEDY,

(The Only Reliable Blood Purifier.)

A SPECIFIC FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Scrofula, Salt Rheum,

Neuralgia, Ring Worm

And all other Skin and Blood Diseases.

IT REGULATES THE

LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Cures Indigestion and all diseases arising from an enfeebled condition of the system.

Ask your Druggist for DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY and take no other. Price $1. per bottle or six bottles for $5. Manufactured by the

PARDEE MEDICINE CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENTS:—For the past winter I have been very badly afflicted with rheumatism. About six weeks ago was confined to my bed, and whenever I was able to get around, was obliged to use crutches. All the time I had the best medical attendance.

After one week use of Dr. Pardee's Remedy I was able to walk with a cane. I continued its use and can now move around without assistance of any kind, and am better in health than I have been for years. It has effected a permanent cure and I take pleasure in recommending it.

C. R. FINNEGAN,

Supt. Fire Alarm Telegraph, City Building, Front Street.

Send for pamphlet to Pardee Medicine Co.

Farm for Sale.

THE farm lately occupied by Jeremiah Chadwick, on the Alton road, about one mile from the borough of Smethport. The farm contains ninety-four acres, about forty cleared and has a good house and barn upon it, a good spring of water and a small orchard of excellent fruit. For price and terms of sale apply to Messrs Sterrett & Rose, Smethport, Pa.

Smethport, Pa., March 4, 1887.-w8.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Martin, late of Keating township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Simon Martin and Elizabeth G. Hafner, residing in said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

SIMON MARTIN, Administrator.
ELIZABETH G. HAFNER, Administratrix.
February 26, 1887.

Court Proclamation.

The HON. A. G. OLMSTED, President Judge, of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, has issued his precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 17th, 1886, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the borough of Smethport, Pa., on Monday, the 21st day of March, A.D. 1887, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Pa., March 1, 1887, and in the 111th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

List of Petit Jurors,

Drawn Jan. 12, 1887, for a Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Smethport the Third Monday of March.
A. D. 1887.

Anderson, John—Wetmore, Kane.
Blair, James—Otto, Tram Hollow.
Brant, J. M.—Bradford Township.
Buckley, A. B.—Bradford City.
Bradley, F. E.—Bradford City.
Coon, Daniel—Bradford City.
Chambers, John—Bradford Tp.
Cherry, Joseph—Kendall.
Cory, A. R.—Keating.
Case, C. B.—Foster, Bolivar Run.
Campbell, W. F.—Otto, Rixford.
Delaney, Patrick—Ceres, Newell Creek.
DeGolier, Albert—Bradford City.
Elliott, S. G.—Bradford City.
Evans, S. E.—Smethport.
Eastwood, S. A.—Liberty.
Flynn, Nelson—Otto, Summit.
Ferguson, Wm.—Otto, Tram Hollow.
Field, A. V.—Foster, Garlock.
Grafton, H.—Foster, Gilmore.
Grimes, Samuel—Liberty.
Hiller, Frank—Eldred Tp.
Hogan, Wm.—Kendall.
Haven, D. L.—Keating.
Henderson, J. G.—Bradford City.
Heckle, Jacob—Bradford City.
Kuhn, K.—Bradford City.
Kinney, A. S.—Annin.
Larson, N. P.—Hamlin, Kane Road.
McCarty, Tim (Little)—Keating.
Nicholson, E. L.—Ceres.
Olcott, Chas. F.—Bradford Tp.
Price, Joel—Ceres, King's Run.
Perry, Ellsworth—Sergeant.
Picard, Wm.—Smethport.
Ruple, Wm.—Bradford City.
Revolt, J.—Bradford City.
Shafer, R.—Duke Centre.
Sherwood, R. B.—Liberty.
Wheeler, F. H.—Eldred Boro.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.
DAVAULT MARTIN, Jury Coms.
M. S. SHELDON,
Attest: JNO. R. CHADWICK, Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., February 28, 1887.

Trial List,

FOR THIRD MONDAY OF MARCH, 1887.

1. Pauline Reible, by her next friend B Bochner, vs Pius Reible. No 83, December Term, 1885. Divorce. Answer Filed.
2. R W Raum vs R W Evans and E W Codington. No 561, February Term, 1878. Ejectment for land in Bradford Township. Plea—Not Guilty.
3. Clara Buel and Mr Buel, her husband, to the use of Clara Buel and Kitty Hackett and Mr Hackett, her husband, to the use of Kitty Hackett vs John J Robarts, Jr, and V P Carter. No 75, June Term, 1878. Ejectment for land in Ceres township. Plea—Not Guilty.
4. J B Wolfe vs John O'Connor. No 556, September Term, 1878. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, &c.
5. R H Boughton, Jr, vs H M Mable & Co. No 243, December Term, 1878. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, &c.
6. A C Harton vs Kendall & Eldred Railroad Company. No 610, September Term, 1879. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, &c.
7. James W Tufts vs H S Baker & Co. No 81, February Term, 1881. Assumpsit. Judgment Opened. Plea—Non-assumpsit, set off payment, with leave, &c.
8. N F Jones vs S A Backus, Lucius Rogers. No 619, February Term, 1881. Ejectment for land in Smethport. Plea—Not Guilty.
9. E R Young vs B F Brinton. No 575, September Term, 1881. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.
10. L W Crawford vs Anthony Maley. No 72, December Term, 1882. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.
11. E N Middaugh vs the Borough of Eldred. No 155, December Term, 1882. Trespass on the Case. Plea—Not Guilty.
12. W S Kenyon vs Bradford Oil Exchange. No 127, February Term, 1883. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, &c.
13. Richard Eagan vs Oil Well Supply Company, Limited. No 210, February Term, 1883. Ejectment for land in Foster township. Plea—Not Guilty.
14. Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co vs J A Ege. No 463, May Term, 1883. Replevin. Plea—Property, &c.
15. Julia A Morrison, widow, and B G Morrison, Charles F Morrison, Mary E Sherman, wife of S P Sherman, S P Sherman, children and heirs-at-law of Stephen R Morrison, deceased, vs Joseph M Wardwell. No 123, September Term, 1883. Ejectment for land in Corydon township. Plea—Not Guilty, &c.
16. T B Bynner vs A T Newell. No 31, December Term, 1883. Appeal. Plea Nil Debit.
17. T B Bynner vs A T Newell. No 30, December Term, 1883. Appeal.
18. Lorenzo Drake, use of L B Caldwell, Russel Drake and Leroy Drake, partners as Drake Brothers & Co vs James S Book, defendant, and J T Jones, N B Smiley, R P Miller and the United Pipe Lines, garnishees. No 263, December Term, 1883. Foreign Attachment in Debt. Plea—Nil Debit, payment set off, payment with leave, &c.
19. George Habernigg and J G Habernigg, his wife, in right of the wife, vs the Kittanning Insurance Company. No 238, December Term, 1883. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, &c, and set off.
20. Jacob Strauss and Benjamin Strauss, trading as Jacob Strauss & Son, vs Martin McNulty. No 9, February Term, 1884. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.
21. Charles R Brown vs Jacob A Cary, Defendant, Widow B R Farr, Garnishee. No 320, May Term, 1884. Foreign Attachment in debt. Plea—Nil Debit.
22. Reuben Hall vs Sylvester Breckinridge, Moses Beecher and W H Copeland. No 256, May Term, 1884. Ejectment for land in Otto township. Plea—Not Guilty.
23. John Denman vs The First National Bank of Bradford, Pa. No 451, May Term, 1884. Replevin. Plea—Non Cepit and Property.
24. W S Riddle vs P F Kearns. No 8, October Term, 1884. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.
25. Smethport Gas Co vs E Y Chadwick. No 18, October Term, 1884. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

TAYLOR & PARKER,

—DEALERS IN—

Groceries AND Provisions,

FLOUR, FEED, MEAL,

CORN AND OATS,

BY THE POUND OR TON.

Pillsbury's Best Flour, $1.65 Per Sack.

Good Flour, $1.25 per Sack.

Good Smoking Tobacco, 20c per lb.

Tobacco of all grades at the lowest rates.
Soap by the box at Manufacturer's Prices.
Japan Tea in 1 lb. Sealed Cans—New Crop.
Canned Goods by the Case very cheap.
Eggs on hand at all times.
Crockery, Glass and China Ware at low rates.

Examine our stock of GLOVES and MITTENS before purchasing elsewhere.

If you want fair treatment and satisfactory bargains give us a call at

55 MAIN STREET,

Smethport, - - Penn'a.

Nov. 18, 1886.-tf.

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

NEW GOODS

—AT—

D. C. YOUNG'S

Great Bargains For Cash!

OUT-OF-TOWN PRICES

Discounted!

LARGE LINE

—OF—

CLOTHING

AND

Men's Furnishing Goods

$5,000 WORTH!

—OF—

Boots & Shoes.

Best Line of

Ladies' and Children's Shoes

In the Market.

The Celebrated

LESTER & CO.

BINGHAMTON BOOTS.

Fine Line of

A No. 1 Groceries.

Good Tea, as Low as 30 Cents.

Good Flour at $1.00 per Sack,

AND UPWARDS!

Goods delivered in town when desired.

Smethport, Nov. 10, '86.-tf.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

BICYCLES!

Below is the few Cycles that Dr. Pierce of this place, will sell this season.

—THE—

Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g Co's

American Light Champion Bicycle.
American Champion Bicycle.
American Light Safety Bicycle.
American Safety Bicycle.
American Ideal (Youth's) Bicycle.
American Challenge Bicycle.
American Challenge Tricycle.
American Challenge Tandem.
American Ideal Tricycle.

Of Rudge's Manufacturing.

The Rudge Light Roadster Bicycle.
The Rudge Roadster Bicycle.
The Rudge Bicyclette Bicycle.
The Rudge Racer Bicycle.
The Rudge Crescent Tricycle.
The Rudge Hummer Tandem.
The Rudge Crescent Tandem.

Second-hand Machines and everything pertaining to Cycles. Remember—

F. O. PIERCE,
Agent.

Smethport, Pa., March 3—tf.

READ THIS!

Commencing to-day I will offer and continue the sale of my

HEAVY DRESS GOODS

at figures greatly below the

Original -:- Cost.

I have determined to close out all of my dress goods with a view of going out of that branch of the business, and to that end will sell

ANY GOODS!

in that line, in my store, at almost

ANY FIGURE.

These Dress Goods are all of late purchase, just the

FASHIONABLE GOODS

of to-day's market, and they

MUST BE SOLD.

Call and get a bargain.

MRS. T. D. NASH.

Smethport, Dec. 31-tf

DRESSMAKING

Mrs. Campbell

KING ST., BETWEEN MECHANIC AND UNION,

SMETHPORT, PA.

November 18, 1886.-tf.

F. J. VICKERY,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, FEED.

MEAL AND GRAIN,

AT HIS MILL IN

Smethport, Pa.

Fresh Feed and Meal of the best quality constantly on hand which will be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES, FOR CASH.

After this date all goods must be paid for on delivery. We propose to SELL FOR CASH at CASH PRICES.

F. J. VICKERY.

Smethport, Oct. 8th, 1885.

McKean County Miner

[illegible]

Smethport Pa., March 11 1887

READ OUR CLUBBING TERMS.

We have just completed arrangements [illegible] papers [illegible] in which we can give the [illegible] of the MINER more excellent reading matter during the coming year than was ever before offered the people of McKean county. [illegible] FIRST DAY OF APRIL [illegible]

The MINER and the Philadelphia Weekly Press [illegible]
The MINER and Cincinnati Weekly Herald 1 50
The MINER and American Farmer [illegible]
The MINER Weekly Press and Country Gentleman [illegible]
The MINER Weekly Press and American Farmer [illegible]

[illegible] Philadelphia Weekly Press [illegible] Boston [illegible] Fort Wayne [illegible] all these papers can be secured [illegible]

We also offer
The MINER and the New York Weekly Tribune [illegible]
The MINER and the New York Weekly World [illegible]

Every [illegible] of the MINER and the World will receive [illegible] History of the United States. [illegible]

The MINER and the New York Independent [illegible]
The MINER and the American Agriculturist, one year 2 00
The MINER and the Ohio Farmer [illegible]
The MINER and the Century Magazine, one year [illegible]
The MINER and Harper's Magazine, one year for [illegible]
The MINER and Harper's Weekly, one year for 4 20
The MINER and Harper's Bazar, one year for [illegible]
The MINER and Harper's Young People, one year for [illegible]

We have [illegible] to agriculture [illegible] part of Pennsylvania [illegible] by calling at [illegible]

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

Next Thursday will be St. Patrick's [illegible]

[illegible] on Monday.

We were favored with some lovely spring weather this week.

[illegible]

The Ridgway [illegible] thanks the [illegible]

[illegible] for Marvin Creek this week.

We have been [illegible] with [illegible] during the past week.

[illegible]

Stickney & Co. [illegible] Smethport [illegible] livery wagon for the [illegible]

[illegible] The B. N. Y. & P. [illegible]

[illegible] Elk county [illegible] 28th inst.

[illegible]

[illegible] will be held at [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Medbury [illegible]

[illegible] the lumber on the ground [illegible]

Wm Brault who had [illegible] on Thursday of [illegible] the MINER [illegible]

Hawthorne [illegible] spending [illegible] smoke houses [illegible] Welsh shop.

[illegible] with Sheriff [illegible] on Thursday of last week.

The second trial of W. N. George of Duke Center resulted in his acquittal. The case was given the jury at about [illegible] o'clock Friday and after being out [illegible] they agreed [illegible] verdict.

It is only a short time [illegible] railroad fares [illegible] all other people who travel by rail will [illegible]

John Forrest Esq. has of late been overseeing the erection of a commodious hot house in the rear of his residence. Evidently Mr. Forrest [illegible] to be in [illegible] for furnishing early vegetables for his table.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Charles Kruger and Thomas Furth in the [illegible] business, was dissolved by mutual consent on Friday last. Mr. Furth will continue the business at the old stand on Water street.

Those whose liquor licenses were granted at the February term, 1886, will have to run temperance houses from now on until the sitting of the regular May term at which time in the future all license applications will be acted upon.

Otto [illegible] & Brown of Ridgway will shortly locate in Smethport for the purpose of following their trade as house, sign, carriage, and ornamental painters, also paper hanging, kalsomining, fresco, exterior and interior decorative work, &c. These gentlemen come to us highly recommended as thorough and reliable workmen and those having any kind of work to do in their line will do well to confer with them. See their advertisement in another column.

—Meeting of stockholders of Rose Hill Cemetery society. See advertisement.

—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature limiting the time for catching trout from the 15th of April to the 15th of July. It looks very much as though the bill would become a law.

At the last meeting, but one, of the W. C. T. U. was read a very interesting and instructive society paper, edited by Miss Lydia Burlingame. We are glad to learn that she is rapidly recovering from her recent illness.

Dr. Pitts has just received for his [illegible] from the Rudge Manufacturing [illegible] one of their latest improved bicycles [illegible] the finest [illegible] we have seen [illegible]

Judge Brownell [illegible]

[illegible]

Next Tuesday the New York Lake Erie & Western Railroad will run one of its regular excursions to Washington [illegible]

[illegible] Express [illegible]

[illegible]

Stickney & Co. of East Smethport especially address themselves to the ladies this week through the medium of an attractive advertisement [illegible] This popular firm are receiving daily new additions to their already immense stock of goods, which they are disposing of at great bargains. Do not fail to read every word of their advertisement.

One of the handsomest window [illegible] we have seen for some time is that in the show window of E. B. McCoy's drug store calling attention to the merits of Quince Blossom, a new preparation for chapped hands and face. The sign is in the shape of an immense quince blossom, in the center of which is a [illegible] which [illegible] presents a pleasing sight to the passer by.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bulletin.

[illegible]

—[illegible] Times [illegible] article on the days that Job Moses, the Rochester oil man was such a prominent figure in the Bradford oil field. Moses sank a fortune in his efforts to find oil in the vicinity of Bradford by not putting his holes down deep enough. But after his money was gone he grew wiser, went to New York, raised more capital, came back, sunk the drill deeper and struck an almost inexhaustible lake of oil. [illegible] made Moses a millionaire again and unlike many others, when money is pouring into their coffers in steady streams, he knew when to stop and retire with his millions to enjoy a life of ease and luxury in New York. Job Moses was instrumental in developing the greatest oil field the world has ever known.

Monday afternoon last the crew on the log train on the B. B. & K. railroad undertook to put two flat cars onto a side switch some eight miles from this place. After the train had passed the switch the two cars were cut off and left in charge of a brakeman, who undertook to set the brakes, but he soon found to his dismay that they would not work, and as the cars were going down grade, and every moment adding speed to the run away cars the brakeman lost no time in jumping off and letting the cars go to their fate unmanned. All the way from [illegible] to Smethport it is down grade, and down this incline the cars came rushing at a lightning rate of speed. Passing through the yard at this place they brought up against a flat car that happened to be standing on the main track a short distance east of the depot, which stopped them on their mad career. The car that was standing on the track was pretty well demolished, but the other two came out of the race in very fair shape. As good fortune would have it the run-away cars had a clear track all the way, thus a terrible railroad accident was averted.

PERSONAL MENTION

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

Judge Olmsted spent Sunday in Smethport.

Mrs. M. A. Sprague visited Bradford on Friday last.

Jacob Hafner, of Clermont, called on us Saturday last.

E. K. Kane Esq. of Kane was in town on Saturday last.

Capt. W. B. Chapman came over from Bradford Wednesday last.

[illegible] Esq. was on a business trip to Buffalo on Tuesday.

Peter Day returned on Wednesday from a trip to New Hampshire.

Deputy Sheriff W. [illegible] Clark [illegible] was in Kane on business on Tuesday last.

Mrs. B. F. Knapp and Mrs. Charles [illegible] visited [illegible] on Saturday.

[illegible]

Mrs. A. E. Taylor has returned from Buffalo where she has been visiting her daughter Mrs. J. J. Newman. Mrs. Taylor expects to go back to that city in about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Baker returned from their wedding trip on Saturday evening last. The young couple are at home at the residence of the groom's parents Mr. and Mrs. John Baker on the corner of Green and Church streets.

The Publishers of the Richmond Va. Enquirer heartily recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and say: "It has [illegible] of a very bad case of bronchitis."

E. B. McCoy the druggist is the wholesale and retail agent for this section for that delightful new toilet preparation known as Quince Blossom for application to face, lips or any roughness of the skin. This is undoubtedly the finest preparation ever placed on the market for the use for which it is intended.

[illegible]

Baptist Church

[illegible] Rev. [illegible] Mitchell [illegible]

Donation

[illegible] at the Baptist parsonage [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Mitchell [illegible]

Annual Meeting

[illegible]

Election of Officers.

[illegible]

The vote for the candidates for Foreman was [illegible] and on the sixth ballot it was decided to adjourn until the next regular meeting which will be held on the 7th of April when the balloting for that office will be resumed.

Ladies, Look Here!

We offer advantages to cash buyers that will never be found in the beaten path of regular trade. We buy immense job lots from bankrupt concerns who are forced to sell, and our prices are fixed BY CASH and CRUSHING. Following we give facts and figures—that will astound and cause one to buy!

Ladies elegant plush hand bags, 50c. Russia pocket books, 25c, worth 75c, Alligator specie purses nickel frames, ball snap, large size, 25c. Ladies two blade pen knives, shell handle, 20c. Manicure knives, for the finger nails, 15c. Charm knives 10c. "Gem" carpet stretchers the best, 35c. Madame Louis hair crimpers, 10c. Baby pins fine gold plated, with cut letters, "Baby," "Darling," "Pet," etc., 20c a pair (worth 50c). stereoscopes, fancy knobs, 40c (worth $1) stereoscope views American, foreign, comic, statuary and actresses, 30c per doz. (worth $2). gilt edge playing cards 20c (worth 75c). Tom Thumb playing cards, 10c, handsome leatherette photo albums, gilt edge, 75c; music boxes, very fine, $1 10, "Mikado" bangle bracelets, latest thing in ladies jewelry, 30c; opera fans cardinal bone, pink or white, bone sticks, 50c (worth $1 25), ladies shears, nickel plated, 6 in., 20c. colored photos of actresses, 10c., 3 for 25c. sewing machine oil (best sperm), 3 large bottles, 25c. Lubin's complexion soap, 10c. 3 cakes for 25c. Lubin's beautifying powder, 12c, "Cosmetique" for the hair, 12c; Lyon's tooth powder, large bottles, 15c, petroleum jelly pomade, 3 bottles for 25c. geranium cologne, a new and lasting perfume, 20c (worth 75c), "stolen kisses," an extra fine perfume, 40c (worth $1). French shoe dressing, best quality, 3 bottles for 25c. These are all great bargains. No order filled for less than one dollar. Handsome nickel watch locket, chain and charm, all in beautiful satin lined case, given free with every trial order amounting to over five dollars received during the next 30 days. As all goods not satisfactory may be returned, you run no risk in sending us a trial order. Address,
THE EMPIRE NEWS CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

"QUINCE BLOSSOM," for sale at E. B. McCoy's.

A Queer Case.

Dr. F. Buck, of this village, was called one day last week, to attend a most singular case, and one, probably, without a parallel in the medical world. Anna Schieldberger is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Schieldberger and lives with them in Coudersport. She is a bright girl of about twelve years of age, but for the past two years has, at times, acted rather strangely, and complained frequently of headache, pains in her head and been troubled considerably with bleeding at the nose. Last summer Mr. Schieldberger consulted several physicians in regard to the child but they thought it nothing of importance and so the case was dropped. One day last week Anna seemed worse than usual and complained of severe pains in her head when Mr. Schieldberger decided to do something himself. He procured a fly blister and applied it back of the ear. The child was put to bed but could not sleep and during the night called out that something was crawling out of her ear. Mrs. Schieldberger as quickly as possible lit a lamp, when to her horror, she discovered what is commonly called a "thousand legged" worm about two inches in length crawling from the child's ear. She grabbed a pair of scissors and cut the worm in two. How the worm came there is a mystery and whether there are any more is not known. The child is still [illegible] quite deaf, but immediately [illegible] much better. Mr. Schieldberger will take her to Buffalo as soon as possible where she will be examined by experts.—Coudersport Enterprise.

A [illegible] Nashville gives the following [illegible]

Send Your Orders by Telephone

We have this week placed a telephone in our store. All orders by same promptly filled.
STICKNEY & CO.
East Smethport.

QUINCE BLOSSOM, for sale at E. B. McCoy's.

The Homeliest Man in Smethport

As well as the handsomest and others are invited to call on E. B. McCoy and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all chronic and acute coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.

[illegible] Ely's Cream Balm [illegible]

[illegible]

For lumber lath shingles [illegible] Brooks Smethport Pa. [illegible]

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, Oh, it will wear away, but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.
E. B. McCoy druggist.

A Valuable Testimonial

A remarkable cure of a serious blood [illegible] Four Mile, N. Y. A lady says: "I used some five bottles of your Blood [illegible] one box of your Balm of Gilead Salve and one box of your Cream Soap [illegible] for a very serious eruption on my face and have found the most satisfactory results." The above is simply one of many testimonials from all parts of the country. Please call on your druggist or order from the proprietor [illegible] Eldred Pa.

Call and Settle

The undersigned wishes to give notice to all persons owing him that he must have the money. Therefore all who wish to save themselves needless cost will please call and settle without delay.
WM MASSER
Smethport Pa March 3 1887-tf

Itch [illegible] cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist Smethport Pa. vol23no[illegible]

A Very Narrow Escape

Yes I had a very narrow escape [illegible] and my friends gave me up for a consumptive's grave, until I used Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs and here I am [illegible] You will find it for sale by E. B. McCoy druggist. Price 50 cents and $1.

Ladies Guide to Fancy Work.

This work contains nearly 300 handsome illustrations with instructions for making hundreds of beautiful things [illegible] including [illegible] lace work, knitting, tatting, and net work, contains designs for monograms, initials, [illegible] lambrequins [illegible] counterpanes, rugs, [illegible] wall pockets, waste paper baskets, work boxes, work baskets, work bags, [illegible] hanging baskets, catch-alls, pin cushions, foot stools, hassocks [illegible] glove boxes, card baskets, sofa pillows, table covers, work stands, table scarf screens, scrap bags, hand bags, table mats, toilet mats, lamp mats, lamp shades, pillow shams, pillow sham holders, curtains, toilet stands, slipper cases, letter cases, picture frames, toilet sets, cloths, brush holders, hassocks, cigar boxes, sachels, fancy purses, slippers, dressing gowns, music portfolios, knife cases, fans, flower baskets, plant stands, flower pot covers, shawl dress trimmings, window shades, feather work, spatter work, leaf photographs and many other things.

It is handsomely bound containing 64 large 3-column pages and will be sent post paid for only 30 cents. It is the finest book on fancy work ever published, and every lady interested in house hold art should secure a copy at once.
Address, THE EMPIRE NEWS CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

ITEMS FROM KANE.

H. O. Blymiller who has been at Saegertown for the past two weeks returned Saturday night very much improved in health.

The child of Mr. Manzella, on Greeves street, died on Friday night and was taken to Bradford on Saturday. It had been sick for a long time.

Mr. David Howells was called away to Ohio last week by a telegram announcing the death of an uncle. He expects to return this week sometime.

Messrs. Broder and McNulty start a rig this morning on their lease. They think as they are just between two producing leases their chances are very good.

Our townsman, E. S. Looker, is blooming again. Cause: a forty barrel oil well was struck on his land last Monday. "Dick" thanks the territory all as good as gold.

The C. L. S. C. gave an entertainment in the Presbyterian church on Monday night to celebrate Longfellow's Day. The parts were all well taken, and the circle did itself great credit.

Angus McDonald, who works for J. T. Griffith, was severely injured last week by the upsetting of a load of bark on which he was riding. The load came on top, and Mr. McDonald is confined to his bed by his bruises.

The dynamite explosion last week did no damage outside of breaking the windows in the neighborhood. It came very near doing a good work in blowing up the shanty known as Sweet Spring. The force of the explosion crossed the road about fifty feet beyond it.

Mr. J. D. Broder has obtained a patent on an improvement for his packers for gas and oil wells. Our gas and oil interests are indebted to Mr. Broder for a great many contrivances for their control. He is now at work on a cut-off valve for gas which, when it is completed, will make us absolutely safe from the damages of varying pressure.

Our snow has pretty nearly left us, and as a consequence the lumbering interests are not so brisk as they were. The snow of this winter has been used to the best advantage as witnesses the stock of logs at the mills about town. Mr. Griffith has five million feet of logs at his three mills, and if the snow comes again that large amount will be considerably augmented.

Kane, March 8.

STICKNEY & COMPANY,

JOBBERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Next to Extract Works, East Smethport, Pa.

Here we are again to-day! Only our second talk with you! We could not keep it from the Ladies one of their most important articles of adornment—LACES. Well I should say so!

Black Spanish. Cream Spanish. Point Bretonne.
Dentelle Spanish. Linen Torchon. Valenceinnes.
Colbert. Point Gaze. Irish Point. Malines. Donegal.
Tinted Laces. Victoria. Black Ecurial. Oriental.

Everlasting Trimming.

All [illegible] from the hands of the importer [illegible] sure to please you, unless you are beyond suiting. Tinted Laces to match the pretty Colored Checks in the white goods. White and cream dress patterns, beautiful for evening dresses. We cannot do them justice in print. [illegible] be sure and ask to see them. Puritan Jersey caps for the children. Pretty colored [illegible] all colors, a neat and tasty braid just out. Very handsome and cheap. Ladies', men's and children's [illegible] underwear—medium weights for spring. Ladies' fancy collars and cuffs. Just the thing. Since we last spoke to you we have been getting in new things every [illegible] printed [illegible] plain and striped cashmeres and trimming velvets.

A Beautiful Line of Summer Silks.

[illegible] stripes, checks [illegible] black, blue and maroon. We know the ladies appreciate the beautiful line of goods we carry. Notwithstanding the early date [illegible] we have been thronged with buyers daily. They all seemed pleased. We shall strive to give them [illegible] in the city. And then they have the satisfaction of seeing the whole pieces, in [illegible] assortment [illegible] as complete a stock as can be found in any place, and at prices that will make the most [illegible] staple [illegible] Bleached muslins, 1 yard wide, 5-4 pillow case, 8-4 sheeting, cheap prints; medium prints; standard [illegible] housekeeper [illegible] Over 50 styles of towels to pick from. [illegible] table linen and Turkey reds—with napkins to match. [illegible] Damask. We bought a large quantity of Turkey red table linen, and bought it cheap. [illegible] with the money that formerly bought one. [illegible] spring shoes. Cloth shoes, lace, button and congress calf skin shoes in [illegible] SHOES. You will all want [illegible] spring shoes. [illegible] special brand of hand turned French kid shoes at $1 less than sold elsewhere [illegible] Slippers of every description, from 25 cents to the [illegible] Misses and boys shoes low and high cut. In gentlemen's shoes we would invite their inspection as we have OVER TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES, IN ALL STYLES AND POPULAR MAKES.

Special Notice.—Just received, one car load of Extra Fine Salt. $1 per barrel. Also one car load of "T. & C's" Fine Flour.

Stickney & Co., Jobbers in Gen'l Merchandise,

Next to Extract Works,

EAST SMETHPORT, - - PENN'A.

Another Art Craze

The latest art work among ladies is known as the French Craze for decorating china, glassware, etc. It is something entirely new and is both profitable and fascinating. It is very popular in New York, Boston and other eastern cities. To ladies desiring to learn the art we will send an elegant china plaque (size 18 inches) handsomely decorated, for a model, together with box of material, 100 colored designs assorted flowers, animals, soldiers, birds, etc., complete with full instructions, upon receipt of only $1. The plaque alone is worth more than the amount charged. To every lady ordering this outfit who encloses the address of five other ladies interested in art [illegible] to whom we can mail our new catalogue of art goods we will enclose, extra and without charge, an imitation of [illegible] brass plaque. Instruction book on painting 16 colored pictures & only [illegible] colors [illegible] for art embroidery [illegible] gold or silver for art embroidery and needle work large ball, only [illegible] frame cord, white 50c per lb any color, 60c per lb. Other goods at equally low prices. Address
THE EMPIRE NEWS CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

MARRIED

BAKER—ADAMS—At [illegible] N. Y., Wednesday, March [illegible] 1887, by Rev. [illegible] Mr. E. S. Baker, of Smethport, Pa., and Miss Emma [illegible] Adams of [illegible] N. Y.

By this happy [illegible] two of [illegible] [illegible]

Incorporation Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co. on the 21st day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, under Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto by F. B. Buckley, S. L. Holcomb, F. K. Winship, G. O. Buckley and [illegible] Winship for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "First Baptist Church of Annin Creek," the character and object of which is to provide for and maintain the public worship of God at Annin Creek in McKean county and for this purpose, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.
DAVID STERRETT, Solicitor.
March 3 1887 [illegible]

A MEDICAL VICTORY! Cures Bright's Disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, Torpid Liver. It dissolves Gall-Stones and Gravel.

SYMPTOMS and CONDITIONS of Urine for which this Remedy should be taken.

Scalding Stoppage Blood-tinged Diabetic Albumen Brick-dust Dropsical Dribbling Milky-pink Headache Frequent Costiveness Bone-ache Nervous Reddish-dark Pain-ache Settlings Catarrhache [illegible] Phosphates Bad-taste Foul-Breath Gall-color

IT IS A SPECIFIC. Every dose goes to the spot.

Relieves and Cures internal Slime-fever Cancer, Dyspepsia, Anaemia, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Prostate Gland, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhoea and Gout. It Eliminates Blood Impurities, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Syphilis, Pimples, Blotches, Fever-sores and Cancer-taints. It is a most Wonderful Appetizer. [illegible]

PRICE 25c, $1.00—6 Bottles $5.00.

Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Dispensary, Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A.
[illegible] Guide to Health (Sent Free)
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Let Your Eyes Rest Here!

—o—

H. W. Rubin wishes to announce to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now receiving

—HIS—

Spring & Summer Goods

CONSISTING OF THE

LATEST -:- STYLES

—OF—

CLOTHING!

That is guaranteed to fit in every instance.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS

In this department I am prepared to show the finest line of goods ever brought to Smethport.

HATS and CAPS.

All the latest styles in fashionable headgear for gentlemen's wear can be found in this department.

Boots & Shoes.

The finest stock to select from in this section.

Good Goods and Low Prices,

has always been my motto, from which I do not now intend to depart. I never had a more complete and desirable stock of goods in store, and my prices were never lower.

—FOR YOUR—

Spring Suit of Clothes

go to H. W. Rubin's. He can fit you out with a rig that for durability and price cannot be duplicated in McKean county.

H. W. RUBIN,
Main St., - Smethport.

Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bradford and Kendall Railway Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Mechanic street, Bradford, Pa., on Saturday, April 24, 1887, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
JAMES BRODER, President.
Bradford, Pa., Feb. 23, 1887-3w.

J. W. PIKE,
TONSORIAL ✶ ARTIST!

—o—

Special attention given to cutting Ladies' Bangs in all the leading styles. Ladies can feel perfectly safe in calling at my shop, as the strictest order is maintained.

Hair Tonic and Dandruff Cures for sale.

Shop one door east of Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa. vol23no35.

INSURANCE.

Death Losses Paid,

$5,000,000.

You are not throwing away your money when you pay death assessments in the U. B. You are simply doing unto your fellow member's family what you expect others to do unto your family and it should not be a grievous burden to assist helpless families, when you can rest under the comforting assurance that your own family can rightfully claim and expect similar assistance at your death.

The following is a list of persons who have recently insured in the U. B. Mutual Aid Society, in Division [illegible]

J H Sowers	$5,000
N G Swanson	5,000
J Swanson	3,000
J T Lord	1,000
R E Burdick	2,000
C A Burdick	5,000
H P Weaver	5,000
Wm O Connor	3,000
Mrs M A Sartwell	2,000
Clark Wilson	1,000
J W Reilly	2,000
Wm Haskell	3,000
W Y Georgia	5,000
J W Pike	2,000
W P Burdick	5,000
G N Barrett	5,000
J A Burdick	2,000
G D Wood	2,000
R Sartwell	5,000
Wm Myres	5,000
Thos Diffenderfer	5,000
James O Delp	2,000
Geo Miller	5,000
M O Campbell	5,000
J E Andersen	2,000
N Crossmyre	3,000
Mrs O A James	2,000
Wm Hearst	5,000
Duane Jones	5,000
A T Palmer	3,000
John O Connor	5,000
A B Cory	2,000
A T Smith	2,000
J R Shoemaker	3,000
D H Huff	5,000
Thomas Huff	5,000
E W Long	3,000
H H Corsons	5,000
A J Larsons	5,000
Dr Armstrong	5,000

"Delays Have Dangerous Ends,"

and yet with this fact before them many persons still delay to make provisions for their end by neglecting to secure certificates of membership in the U. B.

C. A. Burdick, Dist. Agt.

—FOR—

Cameron, Elk, Warren, Potter and McKean Counties.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. 14, 1887.

E. B. McCOY

Druggist & Pharmacist

No. 34 Main Street,
SMETHPORT, PA.

—:o:—

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.

An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls.

P. D. HOPKINS

Successor to C. L. Douglass,
Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.
—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for Cash.

☞ PLEASE TAKE NOTICE ☜

H. C. WELLS,

Our Popular Druggist,
No. 47 Main Street
(BRICK DRUG STORE,)
SMETHPORT, PA.

Wishes to announce to his many friends and patrons, and public generally, that he has just received his Winter stock of

Strictly Pure Drugs!

PATENT MEDICINES, SUNDRIES and Appliances of all Kinds.

His facilities for Prescription Filling are unsurpassed. Every drug compounded is of full strength and best manufacture, and therefore certain to produce the effect required.

—HIS STOCK OF—

MEDICINAL LIQUORS

is simply unsurpassed in the country. He has Brandy and Wine—Port and Sherry—that has been in stock for 17 years.

☞ S. I. WELLS, M. D., brother to H. C., has his office and residence up stairs over the Drug Store. The doctor may be consulted there during office hours, and called at night by ringing the night bell on the front door.

☞ All calls at night cheerfully responded to.

Smethport, Pa., July 19th, 1886.

WAGON,

Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.

HORSESHOEING

A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

Bad Feet!

All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES,

School Books, Blank Books.

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT

THE

DRUG & BOOK STORE

—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Smethport, Pa.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baird, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

Mrs. Louisa C. Brandon, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS

OF EVERY STYLE AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets, Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete stock of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., March 13, 1886.

JAMES McNULTY,

Merchant Tailor!

EAST MAIN STREET,

Smethport, Pa.

A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for 24 and 25 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.

Smethport, April 16, 1886. tf

M. A. SPRAGUE'S

HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite the Grand Central,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods

SILVERWARE,

Cutlery, Lamps,

Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,

Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,

In fact everything usually kept in a First-Class Hardware Store. We Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the country.

A COMPETENT TINNER

Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

SINE'S SYRUP WATCHES YOU SLEEP

ASTHMA CURED

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE

[illegible]

THE ELDREDGE "B"

SEWING MACHINE WITH Automatic Self-threading Cylinder Shuttle.

No. 3.

The ELDREDGE "B" is sold with the guarantee of being the BEST that can be MADE.

AGENTS WANTED.

ELDREDGE MANUFACTURING CO.

363 and 365 WABASH AVE.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail,

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked.

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.

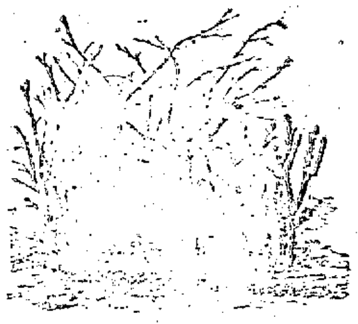
J. F. ROONEY.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A CHEAP AND PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSE FOR THIRTY FOWLS.

Prizes Offered for Exhibits in Horticultural Products—Agricultural News from Many Sections of the Country—How and When to Prune Blackberries.

Amateurs are always at a loss as to the best time and best methods of pruning. The experienced grower knows that good fruits [illegible] profit, while the product of [illegible] is inevitably [illegible]. He knows, too, that [illegible] bushes that [illegible] the small, [illegible] flavorless raspberries and blackberries.



[illegible]

For the benefit of [illegible] we let an experienced grower [illegible] chapter from [illegible] Mr. E. P. Roe [illegible] orchard and garden. The [illegible] method consists in "heading or pinching back" the main canes during the growing season. The energy of the plant is thus thrown into that part which is to be retained for fruiting. Stout, well matured canes and strong laterals are the result of such treatment.

In order to make the matter quite plain to beginners is published [illegible] showing two blackberry plants [illegible] appear on or about the 1st of [illegible], when properly pinched back last season; also one plant as it will appear after its first pruning.

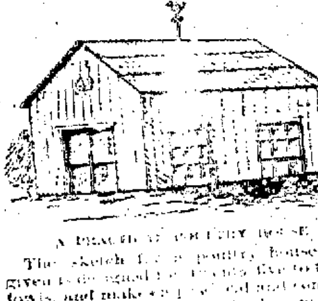
Blackberry and black raspberry plants when thus pruned ought not to stand over three feet high. [illegible] Mr. Roe prefers [illegible] back method in the fall [illegible] further pruning. In strong [illegible] the latter are liable to sucker [illegible] and need a general overhauling, thinning and cleaning up in the spring. This spring pruning may now be done at any time when the weather will permit.

Now is a good time to feed your crops. Well composted barn yard manure, free from weed seed, is all right for strawberries and raspberries. Wood ashes are one of the best fertilizers, and may be applied at the rate of [illegible] to 100 bushels to the acre and perhaps upward. Carbonate of potash, one of the chief constituents of wood ashes, tends to retain [illegible] just what is needed in the [illegible] strawberry patch. Ashes, therefore, are doubly valuable, as they supply both food and drink.

If ashes are not at hand, or too expensive, muriate of potash and pure bone dust may be applied. Mr. T. H. Hale recommends a mixture of 500 pounds of the former and 1,000 pounds of the latter per acre, and this, we believe, is about correct in most cases, but less potash will generally do on clay soils, while more of it may be beneficial for very sandy soils.

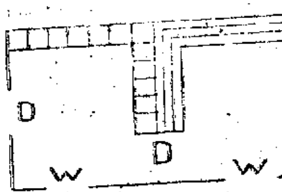
A Convenient House for Fowls.

There is no kind of use to feed fowls well and then fail to keep them warm and dry. They will not, indeed they can not, give egg profit when not comfortably housed during inclement weather. Warmth and comfort through the winter season is the great secret of success.



A PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE.

The sketch [illegible] poultry house here given is designed [illegible] twenty five to thirty fowls, and makes a [illegible] and comfortable house. The [illegible] about 18x24 feet [illegible] highest [illegible] the corners [illegible] window in the middle [illegible] and a [illegible] in each [illegible] pair of [illegible] divided [illegible]



[illegible] ing paper for [illegible] paper is not [illegible] rather mill. A poultry yard [illegible] way from the buildings [illegible] or passageway for convenience.

A World correspondent, who has tested the poultry house, says [illegible] good breeds [illegible] the Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas [illegible] equal to any other. They are good for eggs and very quiet. The Rocks [illegible] barely and get their growth early. The flesh of either kind is excellent.

"The tidy little Leghorn is considered a non-setter, and an everlasting layer. It is constitutionally shy, nervous and peppery, and cannot keep still long enough to hatch out a family of chickens. Its weight is light, and the flesh not as good as most other kinds.

"The only objection I ever heard against the Rocks is that they like to set pretty often. I think myself they do, but they are easily broken up and soon return to their former usefulness."

How and When to Run the Plow.

As the time and manner of plowing varies to meet the requirements of different soils and localities, no definite rules may be laid down by which to govern the operation, but each piece of land must be considered by itself and broken up at a season and in a style best suited to its own necessities. There are, however, some general principles underlying the whole matter which will assist each farmer in deciding whether he shall practice fall or spring plowing, and at what depth to set the plow.

Light, sandy land, generally speaking, should be plowed in the spring and experience has proven, in most cases, that land near the sea, which is rarely covered with snow, produces better when broken in the spring, than if this be done in the autumn. On the other hand, heavy clay soil appears to require the alternate freezing and thawings of winter to pulverize it. Fields foul with weeds are greatly benefited by fall plowing, which turns under the noxious growths with the stalks of the crop, before their seed matures, and not only destroys them, but forces them beneath the land. The exposure of pestilent insects to the weather is another argument in favor of fall plowing.

The depth of the soil and the character of the subsoil, must determine the question of deep and shallow plowing; the subsoil, as a rule, ought not to be brought out of its bed except in small quantities, to be exposed to the atmosphere during the winter and spring, or in a summer fallow, nor even then except when such fertilizers are applied as are necessary to put it at once into a productive condition. The indifferent soils of opposite character, as a stiff clay and a thin sand, sometimes occupy the relation of surface and subsoil to each other. When thoroughly incorporated and subjected to deep cultivation, these will produce a soil of greatly increased value. River soils, having good natural drainage, take kindly to deep plowing, as do the black, porous and fertile limestone soils. Land that is dry, with but a few inches of good soil, will not, of course, produce as good crops by deep as by shallow plowing. Deep plowing is ill advised when a basin is formed below a certain line in which water will settle and remain until it can escape by evaporation. Such soils require drainage, after which the plow can be set deep.

To sum up the whole subject briefly: thin soils with worthless subsoils must be plowed shallow until the farmer can afford the expense of subsoiling and heavy manuring for a number of years. Deep clay loams and alluvial soils bear deep plowing. Wet lands should be drained previous to deep plowing. The medium course, i. e., plowing from five to six inches deep, is exempt from the injurious results of the two extremes.

Horticultural Exhibitions and Prizes.

A schedule of prizes offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural society for the year 1887 has been issued. As competition is open to all persons the attention of exhibitors is particularly called to the rules and regulations found in this schedule, which can be obtained, until the [illegible], on written application to the secretary, Robert Manning, Boston, Mass. The amount appropriated for prizes and gratuities is as follows: For plants and flowers, $3,151; fruits, $2,203; vegetables, $1,000; gardens, greenhouses, etc., $500, making a total of $6,854.

Inoculation of Cattle.

Dr. McEachran, live stock inspector for Canada, is opposed to inoculation of cattle for the prevention of pleuro-pneumonia. He is reported as saying: "In every country in the world where it has been impartially tried and reported on the report has been unfavorable." He regards it as a dangerous operation and not warranted by any known benefits. "Many die from the operation itself, and wherever it is practiced it has to be kept up. Thus in Scotland, where inoculation is practiced, there is a constant supply of the virus, and the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh are active centres of the disease."

Water on the Farm.

There need never be any scarcity of water suitable for farming purposes in locations that are favored with an average rainfall, provided what falls on house and barn roofs be saved in cisterns. The barns needed to shelter stock and the provender for their winter feed will shed water enough to last through the dryest time in winter or summer. For house use rain water is better than most well water, provided it has first been filtered. Nearly all well water contains mineral impurities, which make it unhealthful for use.

In the Vineyard.

Vines that were properly pruned last fall require but little attention now. If, however, pruning was neglected, it may be attended to whenever the weather is mild. E. Williams, a prominent vine grower in New Jersey, says: "Adopt some system tempered with reason and common sense and follow it. Prune severely if you would get fine fruit. Avoid asking the vine to produce beyond its strength. More vines are ruined by overcropping than by severe pruning. Don't be too greedy."

Salting Butter.

Many dairy authorities agree that the salting of butter is bad dairying. The idea that it keeps the butter is an error. When butter is salted with brine the salt is most thoroughly incorporated with it, and the butter keeps best, as the brine stays there, but dry salt will disintegrate and stay only in minute granular form.

Agricultural Notes.

The Russian minister of agriculture reports the deficiency in the winter wheat crop of 1886 to have been 27 per cent. as compared with the last four years. There was, however, an increase of 1 per cent. in the spring wheat crop.

California nurserymen are importing large stocks of cherry, plum, apple and pear seedlings from France.

The Vermont State Agricultural college has a "winter class" for farmers, a capital idea.

Reports from the principal wheat growing [illegible] continue to be generally favorable, with the exception of those from Illinois and Kansas.

A western inventor claims that prairie grass, ground into a pulp with corn stalks and pressed into blocks, makes an excellent substitute for wood and coal.

Farmers are reported to consume 35,000 tons of twine per year on self binding harvesters.

Stephen Beale, well known English authority on poultry, claims that large poultry farms have proven dismal failures.

The kitchen window is the best place for plants, the steam from the boilers and kettles keeps the air moist.

Flour spoils very easily. During the months from October to April but little change takes place in good flour, but from spring to [illegible] fermentation is carried on, which gives rise to an offensive odor and which, once started, progresses [illegible] the winter following.

The largest apple orchard in the United States is reported to be at Hot Springs, [illegible], Cal. The trees bear well. This is said to be the greatest altitude at which this fruit is grown in this country, being over 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Electrical Searches for Bullets.

When President Garfield was slowly dying at Elberon, and the attending surgeons were locating the fatal bullet in spots clear away from where, after death, it was discovered, an electrical apparatus was constructed by Professor Graham Bell for the purpose of finding the bit of lead. The failure was ridiculed, much to the chagrin of Bell and the doctors. The discovery has since been made that Garfield lay on a metallic mattress, which frustrated the electricity. Now, under the sanction of the New York academy of medicine, a machine has been constructed and tested. The machine consisted of a battery, coils and other familiar telegraphic devices, but principally of a thin steel probe connected with the wires in a manner intended by Bell. The surface of the patient over an imbedded bullet was cocained, so as to deprive it of feeling. Then the probe was thrust in. As the end of the steel came within six inches of the bullet, the surgeon with his ear to a telephonic cup heard a humming sound, which grew louder as the metal was approached. The flesh was probed a number of times, and the trial was regarded as a success. Later, a war veteran submitted to a search for a bullet that had entered his chest and remained somewhere in him for twenty years. The needle hummed its way to the lead's hiding place and it was removed. Dr. John H. Girdner, who operated the instrument, said that its use would have saved Garfield's life in all probability.—New York Sun.

Cheap Books at Dry Goods Stores.

Walking along with E. R. Pelton, the publisher of The Eclectic Magazine, and the agent of Lippincott's, I inquired of him how it was that dry goods stores could sell books so much below regular rates, as I noticed in one store Grant's memoirs were marked at $2.27 a volume, and Chambers' Encyclopedia and other books for little over one half the advertised retail price. Mr. Pelton explained this by saying that these big dry goods stores as a rule did not invest any money in books. They sold them on commission, often small enough to only cover the expense. Publishers and booksellers in this way worked off surplus stock, or as they did not have to handle the goods they could afford to take a very small profit. Mr. Pelton said that this had seriously injured the retail book business, which was now transacted on 5 and 10 per cent. margins.—New York Tribune.

Served Him Right.

Charitable Lady—Will you kindly subscribe to our society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Omaha Man—Eh! What's going wrong?

"Why, everything. Only yesterday I heard of a boy who soaked a rat's tail in kerosene and then touched a match to it."

"Well, well! Do you know, when I lived down in Kansas a boy did that, and I most walloped the life out of the rascal. Cracky! When I think of it I feel as if I'd like to get at him again."

"I have no doubt he deserved it."

"Deserved it! I should say so. Why, the rat ran under my barn."—Omaha World.

Toys for Pet Pugs.

Toys for pugs consist of rubber balls, rubber pigs that squeal when bitten, indestructible dolls, and such other things as the inventive genius of the family can supply and the dog's limited comprehension grasp. Its beauty of ugliness being the principal dower of the pug, it does not wear itself out trying to learn anything. The pug is having its dog day now, and is its own best excuse for being.—Detroit Free Press.

It is easy to call names, except when your first born needs one.—Burlington Free Press.

WORKING CLASSES Attention! We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home the whole of the time, or for spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. janltf

BIDGEHID ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, to any business of this Estate in McKean County. His office is in THE BACKUS BUILDING, SMETHPORT.

[illegible]

Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 21, 1885. tf

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular.

A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Specht & Sasse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their line.

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop [illegible] next door to W. F. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with Asthma or Phthisic, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last five years of illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this wonderful cure for Asthma and Catarrh, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of Asthma in five minutes, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kan., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

L. B. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."

[illegible]

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address trial package free of charge. Address,

J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio. Full size box by mail $1.00.

June 18 1886-ly

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?

A Remedy that has been in successful use for many years in Europe, and was only lately introduced in this country, is the

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

This Remedy has the endorsement of Continental Physicians and Government Sanitary Commissions, as well as the thousands of sufferers to whom it has brought relief. It has saved others—all who have tried it. It

WILL CURE YOU

from further agony, if you'll only give it a chance.

EVERY BOX HAS BOTH TRADE MARKS AND SIGNATURE

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

Twice this Size. None Genuine without this Signature and both Trade Marks.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOX.

For complete information, Descriptive Pamphlet, with testimonials, free.

For sale by all druggists. If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, PFAELZER BROS. & CO. 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Desirable Hotel Property FOR SALE.

THE long established and favorably known Bergstresser House, corner of Franklin and Main streets, Smethport, Pa., is offered for sale on terms which will be made satisfactory to the purchaser. It is a roomy three-story structure, fitted up with all modern improvements and conveniences and is a business opportunity which is not often met with. Anyone desiring to engage in the business of hotel keeping, will consult his interest by addressing the proprietress.

MRS. M. E. BERGSTRESSER.

Smethport, Pa., April 1st 1886. tf

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12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class every year in the commercial department. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to Library in 1883. Physical apparatus doubled in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Penn'a. 30—ly.

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Send for Circular. vol23no45m6

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Team work of every description done promptly.

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Smethport, Pa., July 2, 1885.

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DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN.

A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT

FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

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"COMPOUND OXYGEN" being taken into the system, the Brain, Spinal Marrow, and the Nerve Ganglia—"Nervous Centres"—are nourished and made more active. Thus a Head of all activity, both mental and physical, is restored to a state of integrity, and the nervous system, the organs, and the muscles all act more kindly and efficiently.

"COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS" is the title of a book of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

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WILL WORK EQUALLY AS WELL ON ROUGH STONY LAND AS ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES. IT IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER SULKY IN THE WORLD. CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY COMMON WALKING PLOW IN FIVE MINUTES TIME, AND IS WARRANTED NOT TO INCREASE THE DRAFT ONE POUND. SO SIMPLE A CHILD STRONG ENOUGH TO DRIVE A TEAM CAN OPERATE IT. WILL TURN A SQUARE CORNER WITHOUT RAISING THE PLOW. THE ONLY PLOW MADE WITH A FOOT LEVER TO START THE POINT OF PLOW ABRUPTLY IN THE GROUND OR ELEVATE IT TO SKIM OVER THE TOP OF FAST STONES, AROUND ROOTS, ETC.

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—AND—

Heats the Lower Part of the Room!

KLINE GAS BURNER CO.,

Ridgway, Pa.

Scotson.

A SONNET.

Man, caged in life beneath the sky and stars,
And knowing naught, essays to read in vain
Life's problem. Ever will his soul complain,
As beats a bird's heart 'neath its prison bars.
And when he marks all human nature's scars
And imperfections, blends still with pain,
He knows the garment of the flesh hath lain
Around the soul, and all its beauty mars.
And when at last a grave beneath the moss
Is his, the silent sleeper knoweth more
Than all the living of each pain and loss,
And all the meaning that existence bore.
For this we lay aside earth's weary dross,
And walk in light upon a fairer shore.

—Lucy McKeone Stapleton.

The Beggars of Constantinople.

Generally the eye first rests upon one of the numerous beggars, who are always at hand, muttering their words of praise to the donor of a penny or their curses to the unheeding passenger. The majority are blind, or pretend to be so, and each one has his preferred spot, where he sits in his rags, perfectly oblivious to all but his own wants. Others are hideously maimed, and the offensive part is always held up to view, in the hope of exciting pity. These are mostly men. The women and children have their beaten track, over which they follow people and implore alms. They seem to go no further, and often by the emphatic repetition of "kiddy git" we rid ourselves of them sooner. We seldom see them rewarded, except by Turkish subjects, and it is said that they give freely, as the Koran requires it of them. They are particularly generous on all days of special religious observance. At such times these beggars congregate in the most attractive places, and doubtless make large sums.—Constantinople Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

How Ned Buntline Lived.

His time was pretty equally divided—"all summer in the field, all winter in the study." In a letter to the writer he once remarked that he had no love for the cities, but was happiest in the camp, with the music of birds and breeze and rustling branches and flowing waters around him. His hunting experiences embrace all kinds of game, and his rambles with gun and rod extended to every quarter of the United States. He preferred buffalo, elk and antelope hunting to all other field sports, and, in angling cared for only salmon and trout fishing. His library, sanctum and armory, he remarked, were one. Gun cases, sabres, fly rods, pistols, etc., could be seen in every corner, and around his bookcases were many relics of the field and stream. The picturesque sanctum of the novelist and sportsman is carefully kept in order by loving hands, and the casual visitor at the Eagle's Nest may behold it in much the same condition as when the gifted Ned Buntline lived.—Will Wildwood in Turf, Field and Farm.

Rival Lines in Japan.

We hear a great deal about rival telegraph lines, and the expedients to which different companies resort to cripple one another, such as cutting rates, etc.; but, according to a writer in Good Cheer, the spiders of Japan resent the competition of telegraph thread spinners in an original and effective manner. Spiders are one of the great obstacles to telegraphers in Japan. Filling the trees along the line these insects spin their webs between the earth, the wires, the post, the insulators and the trees. When these webs become wet with dew they constitute a good conductor, and the lines are found to be in connection with the earth. The only method of obviating this inconvenience is by employing brooms of bamboo to brush away the webs. But, as the spiders are more active than the workmen employed in this work, the difficulty is not the less serious.—Swiss Cross.

Brigham Young's Sunflowers.

The traveler on the overland train may trace the path over which Brigham Young and his lieutenants led the hosts of infatuated fanatics, for it is marked by lines of golden sunflowers which in the summer months glorify the monotonous landscape with their splendid color. The seeds of this flower were sown by those that went first, for the benefit of those who should follow. Lack of fuel is one of the greatest hardships that meets the emigrant in crossing the plains, for nothing grows upon the desolate alkali without irrigation. Brigham Young discovered, however, that the sunflower would thrive in a soil which produced nothing spontaneously, and as it grows here to a great height, the dried stalks have proved a blessing to the occupants of many an emigrant wagon, whether Mormon or Gentile.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

The Shipment of Gold.

Gold is shipped across the ocean in "specie kegs," made of extra hard wood with an extra iron hoop, each bag containing $5,000. In the interests of security each keg is treated to what is technically known among the shippers as the "red taping" process. At each end of the keg, in the projecting rim of the staves above the head, are bored four holes, at equidistant intervals. A piece of red tape is run through these holes, crossing on the head of the keg, and the ends finally meet in the center. At the point of meeting the tape is sealed to the keg's head by the wax bearing the stamp of the shipper. Gold crosses the ocean very much as does every other kind of freight, without any special looking after, though some houses scrupulously limit the amount trusted to any one ship to $250,000.

The Face of a Singer.

In his "Why We Sing" Haydon Tilla elaborates the idea that vocalists excel in singing in proportion as they possess a projecting or overhanging cast of face. The perfect formation of a face, he says, designed by nature for a perfect voice, is one in which the upper jaw, upper teeth, upper lip, cheek bone, nose and forehead are the projecting and prominent parts and the chin and lower jaw the receding parts. Only persons thus formed by nature can hope to exhibit purity and beauty of tone and to sing with ease and expression. Mme. Patti, he adds, owes her great reputation in the lyric drama to the possession of a perfect face formation. Mr. Tilla's volume will probably have the effect of dissuading whopper jawed people from learning to sing, which may perhaps be an advantage to the community in general.—New York Sun.

A Ghastly Trophy.

One of the most remarkable sights was described to me some years ago by a Georgian. A party were out deer hunting, when an animal was started that was seen to have a round white object attached to his horns. It was finally shot, and impaled upon one of the points was the skull of a human being, probably a hunter that the buck had turned upon and struck so violently that its horns had completely penetrated the skull and the ghastly trophy had been worn ever since.—San Francisco Call.

Breathing at High Altitudes.

The Alpine Journal contains a statement of the results obtained by Dr. Marcet from many experiments on breathing while climbing at high altitudes. He first shows by experiments at ordinary altitudes and in a state of rest that some persons make much better use than others of the air they inhale, inasmuch as their exhalation is very rich in carbonic acid; this may be expressed by measuring the volume (at sea-level pressure and freezing temperature) of air inhaled to produce one gram weight of carbonic acid. Dr. Marcet himself had to breathe 15.5 liters of air, while two younger men needed only 13.7 and 10.8 liters respectively; the latter had a remarkable power of keeping his breath under water, and was little troubled in mountain ascents.

Further experiments, conducted at various altitudes up to 14,600 feet, show that, as a person ascends, he breathes 15 to 25 per cent. less air (reduced, as above, to standard pressure and temperature) to produce a given weight of carbonic acid; the action of air on the blood in the lungs seems, therefore, to be facilitated with decreasing destiny. It is evident that this will materially diminish the quickness of breathing that would otherwise be required in rarefied air.—Boston Budget.

It has taken some men fifty years of hardt work to reach a position in which dey shall haf der abuse of der public for der remainder of deir days.—Carl Dunder in Detroit Free Press.

Mme. Patti believes that she has discovered a jewel in her niece, Carlina, and predicts that she will become a great singer in time.

KASKINE!

(THE NEW QUININE.)

No Bad Effect. No Headache. No Nausea. No Ringing Ears Cures Quickly. Pleasant, Pure.

Science emerging from Darkness.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, and all Germ Diseases.

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Where you get them—not [illegible] agent sold 7 doz. in [illegible] sold 6 doz. in 15 days. [illegible] Write for terms,

[illegible] BREWSTER, Holly, Mich.

March 12, 1886-ly.

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SYMPTOMS Moisture, intense itching and stinging, most at night—worse by scratching—very distressing. If allowed to continue tumors form which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore.

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Rheumatism Neuralgia, Soreness, Swellings, AND ALL PAINS.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 15, 1886.

Daily Except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD.

8:20 a. m.—Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:25 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington 7:55 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:15 p. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:25 a. m., New York 11:30 a. m., Baltimore 8:15 a. m., Washington 9:30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:30 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

6:25 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:40 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 6:25 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:25 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 10:30 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect Dec. 12, 1886.

BUFFALO DIVISION.

North'd			Stations	South'd		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Ar. Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
7 00	1 35	8 00	Buffalo	8 00	2 00	5 2[illegible]
6 16	12 44	7 20	East Aurora	8 45	2 40	6 15
5 41	12 36	7 14	Chaffee	9 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 35	12 04	7 07	Arcade	9 20	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
5 15	11 40	6 47	Machias	9 50	4 50	[illegible]
5 02	11 35	6 35	Franklinville	10 12	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
4 28	11 07	6 02	Hinsdale	10 36	5 35	[illegible]
4 00	10 45	5 45	Olean	11 00	6 0[illegible]	[illegible]
2 15	9 15		Bradford	12 45	7 40	
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
3 45	10 30		Portville	11 15	6 [illegible]	
3 22	10 03		Eldreds	11 32	6 [illegible]	
3 14	10 01		Larrabees	11 45	[illegible]	
2 50	9 33		Port Allegany	12 0[illegible]	7 16	
1 45	8 35		Emporium	1 15	8 [illegible]	
p.m.	a.m.		Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	
a.m.			Lv. Ar.		a.m.	
3 30			Harrisburg		4 30	
1 23			Philadelphia		8 20	
8 30			New York		11 30	
11 20			Baltimore		8 15	
10 00			Washington		9 25	
p.m.			Lv. Ar.		a.m.	

Sunday Trains.—Leave Buffalo 5:20 p. m. and arriving Buffalo 8:40 a. m. run daily.

Additional Sunday Trains.—Leave Buffalo 9:30 a. m., arriving at Machias Jc., 12:55 p. m., leave Machias Jc., 5:00 p. m., arriving at Buffalo at 7:35 p. m. stopping at intermediate stations.

Narrow Gauge System. Trains leave Olean for Bradford 7.20, 11.00 a. m., 6.05 p. m., arriving Olean 8.58 a. m., 3.25, 6.00 p. m. Leave Eldred for Bradford 7.10, 11.37 a. m., 3.25 p. m., arrive Eldred 10.20 a. m., 2.45, 6.10 p. m. Leave Bradford for Kinzua 7.00, 9.15 a. m. 4.30 p. m., arrive Bradford 11.25 a. m. 3.25, 8.00 p. m.

Sunday Trains.—Leave Olean for Bradford 5.30 p. m., arrive Olean 11.00 a. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Time.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Emporium **and Philadelphia, on trains leaving** Buffalo at **8.00 p. m. arriving Buffalo 7.00 p. m.**

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CLERMONT BRANCH.

L'v Northw'd		Stations	L'v Southw'd	
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
3.10	9.35	Larrabees	11.45	6.[illegible]
3.00	9.10	Frisbee	11.55	7.00
2.45	9.00	Farmers Valley	12.05	7.[illegible]
1.34	8.40	Smethport	12.17	7.[illegible]
2.13	7.20	Crosby	12.32	7.[illegible]
2.08	7.10	Colegrove	12.35	7.[illegible]
2.03	7.00	Hamlin	12.40	7.52
1.33	6.00	Clermont	1.15	8.30
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

North'd			Stations	South'd		
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	ar. le.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
7 15	11 05	9 00	Rochester	7 50	3 30	[illegible]
7 02	10 52	8 47	Terminal	8 07	3 4[illegible]	[illegible]
6 56	10 45	8 40	Genesee Junc.	8 10	3 50	[illegible]
6 38	10 27	8 25	Scottsville	8 25	4 0[illegible]	[illegible]
6 16	10 10	8 06	Avon	8 42	4 22	[illegible]
6 06	10 00	7 47	Fowlerville	8 53	4 3[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 58	7 40	York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 45	9 36	7 22	Cuylerville	9 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 31	9 20	7 10	Mt Morris	9 37	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 10	9 00	6 49	Tuscarora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 00	8 52	6 40	Junction	10 05	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 2[illegible]	8 26	a.m.	Portage	10 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 22	8 11		Wiscoy	10 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 12	8 02		Fillmore	10 55	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 5[illegible]	7 5[illegible]		Caneadea	11 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 4[illegible]	7 35		Belfast	11 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 1[illegible]	7 02		Cuba	11 5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 55	6 45		Hinsdale	12 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 25	6 25		Olean	12 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	a.m.		lv. ar.	p.m.	p.m.	
		6 30	Lv. Nunda ar.			7 5[illegible]
		[illegible]	Lv. Swaines ar.			[illegible]
		a.m.				p.m.

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM

BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect Saturday, Nov. 25, [illegible]

Westward			Stations	Eastward		
p.m.	a.m.			a.m.	a.m.	
5 10	10 15		ar. Bradford lv.	7 15	10 30	
4 35	9 55		Kinzua Jn.	8 25	12 05	
4 25	9 48		Bew City	8 32	12 12	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Rixford	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4 00	9 21		Duke Centre	8 52	12 34	
3 33	9 0[illegible]		Eldred	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3 27	8 5[illegible]		Bullis Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Ceres	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2 59	8 20		Little Genesee	9 50	1 30	
6 00	2 50	8 15	Lv. Bolivar. Ar	9 58	[illegible]	
3 30	2 20	7 55	Allentown	10 2[illegible]	[illegible]	
4 50	2 00	7 23	lv. Wellsville ar	10 50	[illegible]	
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.				

N.Y., L.E. & W.

		Stations		
	3 30	Hornellsville	12 10	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Addison	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Corning	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1 52	Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Waverly	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Owego	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Binghamton	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6 30	lv. New York ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
	p.m.		p.m.	

			Stations			
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
7 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar. Bradford lv	7 [illegible]	9 15	2 47
6 5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kinzua Junct'n	8 25	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
6 4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aiken	8 3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Davis	8 41	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Simpson	8 46	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ormsby	8 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 50	12 40	7 2[illegible]	Smethport	9 3[illegible]	11 10	[illegible]
5 50	12 40	6 5[illegible]	Mt. Jewett	[illegible]	11 5[illegible]	[illegible]
5 10	12 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	Kane	[illegible]	11 5[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	m.	a.m.				

JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

CUBA BRANCH. To take effect Jan. 1, 188[illegible]

Westward		Stations	Eastward	
28	26		27	2[illegible]
a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
3 27	9 07	Ar. Cuba Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 39	7 25	Lv. Little Genesee ar	11 2[illegible]	[illegible]
1 15	7 10	Bolivar	11 [illegible]	[illegible]

B. C. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Man'gr.

JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

New Time Table, take effect Dec. 19, 1886.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

Eastward			Stations Eastern Time.	Westward		
Acc.	Exp.	Mail		Mail	Exp.	Acc.
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
3 15	7 30	9 30	ar. Rochester lv	7 30	5 20	8 00
2 02	7 00	9 0[illegible]	Scottsville	8 1[illegible]	5 3[illegible]	[illegible]
1 27	6 5[illegible]	8 46	Mumford	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 2[illegible]	Leroy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 14	Pavilion	9 0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wyoming	9 1[illegible]	7 10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 44	Warsaw	9 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 33	Silver Lake Jun	9 44	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5 27		Gainesville	9 54	8 14	[illegible]
[illegible]	5 18		Pike	10 02		
[illegible]	[illegible]		Bliss	10 14		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Note	Farmersville	10 41	Note	
[illegible]	[illegible]		Machias	10 55		
[illegible]	[illegible]		Ashford	11 15		
[illegible]	4 00	8 55	Ellicottville	11 25	7 15	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 30	Bradford Junc.	11 45	7 30	
[illegible]			Salamanca	11 45		
[illegible]			Carrollton	12 07	7 [illegible]	
5 03			Limestone	12 15	7 51	
5 55			ar Bradford lv	12 30	8 00	
2 46			Custer City	1 46		
[illegible]			Johnsonburg Jun.	3 02		
[illegible]			Ridgway	3 26		
11 40			Carmon	3 50		
10 58			Brockwayville	4 20		
10 39			Falls Creek	4 35		
9 56			DuBois	5 02		
9 36			Sykes	5 25		
9 18			Big Run	5 47		
8 59			Punxsutawney	6 10		
8 35			lv Clarville ar	[illegible]		
a.m.				p.m.		

BUFFALO DIVISION.

Eastward		Stations	Westward	
Exp	Mail		Mail	Exp
a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
11 00	6 15	Ar. Buffalo Lv	8 40	5 [illegible]
		William St. Dep		
10 17	5 35	Orchard Park	9 21	5 [illegible]
10 05	5 23	West Falls	9 33	[illegible]
9 55	5 12	Colden	9 44	[illegible]
9 30	4 48	Springville	10 10	[illegible]
9 07	4 25	West Valley	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
8 55	4 10	Ashford	10 50	7 0[illegible]

Connections for east and west are made at Rochester with the New York Central and Hudson River R. R., and at Salamanca with the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, Mansfield, Cincinnati, Chicago and the west, also with the Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and eastern points, at Bradford with the Narrow Gauge system to all points in the oil regions; at Ridgway with Philadelphia, and Erie R. R. for Emporium, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Connections are made at Buffalo with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. for Niagara Falls, Lockport, Lewiston, Hamilton and Toronto, With L. S. & M. S. R. R., Michigan Central R. R. and Grand Trunk Railway for all points in Michigan and the west.

Tickets, time tables and full information may be procured at ticket office, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. depot, Exchange street, Buffalo.

JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Sup't. ISAIAH S. EMERY, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad. Time Table, takes effect December 13, 1886.

Ar. Eastw'd		Stations	Lv. West w'd	
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
8.20	1.18	Coudersport	[illegible]	5.[illegible]
8.16	1.14	Hammonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.02	1.06	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nelsons	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.57	12.5[illegible]	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.51	12.45	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.46	12.41	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.38	12.33	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.31	12.26	Silver Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.25	12.19	Coleman	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.20	12.12	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Supt.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Jan. 8, 1886.-tf.